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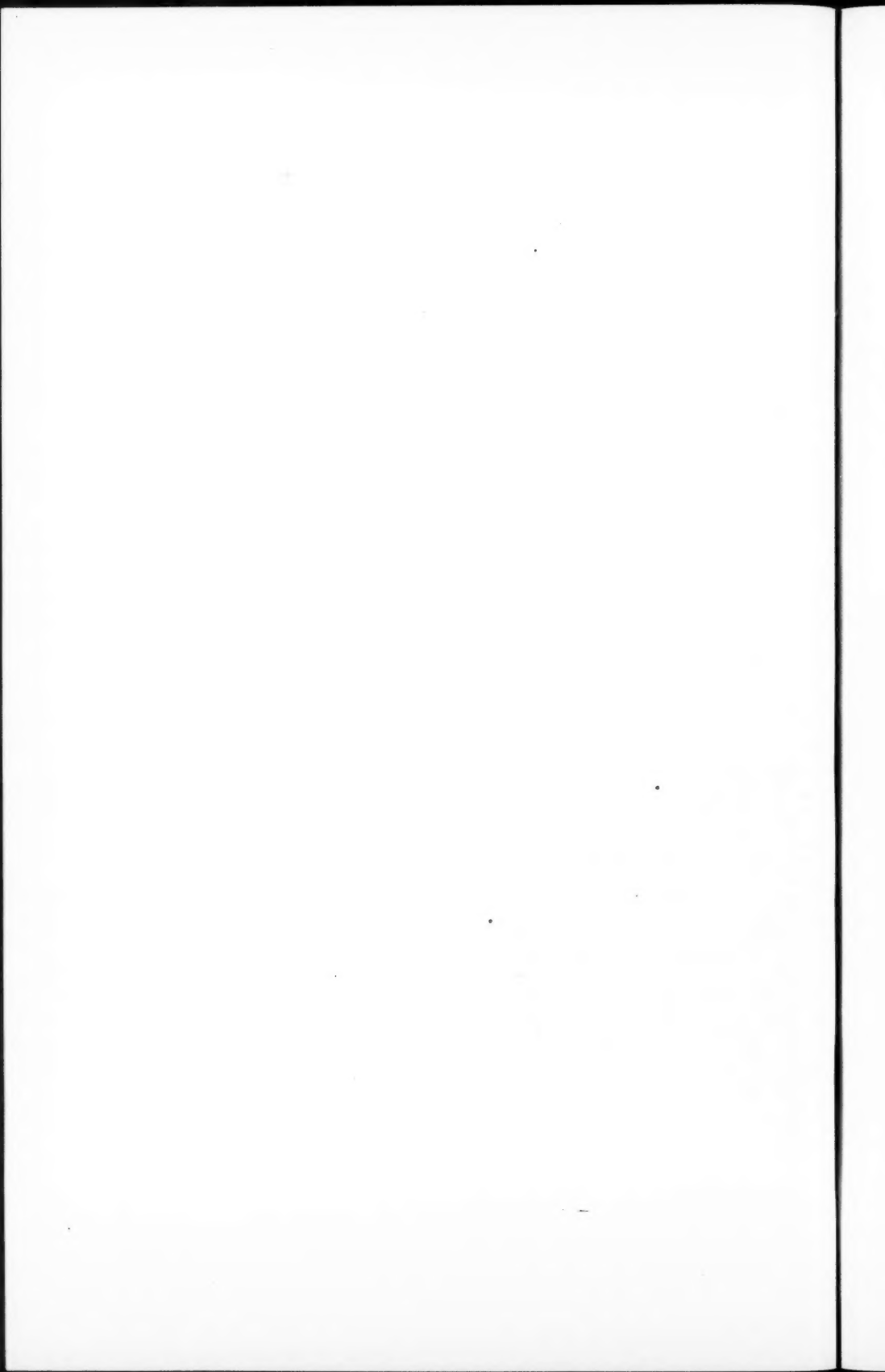
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVII

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THE FRENCH-CANADIANS IN MICHIGAN

BY RICHARD CLYDE FORD

Ypsilanti

THE French colonization of the vast western region of Michigan was not undertaken till long after the first permanent settlement at Quebec in 1608.

Inducements to settlement in New France were not many; the government in Paris was apathetic, public opinion was mostly hostile, and reports that came of the climate, hardships, and dangers were not encouraging. Still the immigrants, few as they were, represented a fair cross-section of French society:—priests, monks, gentlemen, old army officers, merchants, surgeons, doctors, masons, carpenters, a notary, soldiers, blacksmith and, of course, peasants. Normans, Bretons, Percherons, Picards, Portevins, Angevins, Saintongeais¹ these transplanted their provincial pride and traditions to the banks of the St. Lawrence. Their geographical origin was the source of many family names which are found plentifully scattered among the French population of Michigan.

These colonists were men and women of integrity and character. "The founders of Canada were people of respectability,"² but also of heroism. Isolated in an inhospitable land, surrounded by perils of every sort, face to face with an exist-

¹Gaxotte, *Le Siècle de Louis XV.*

²Groulx, *La Naissance d'une Race.*

ence such as they had never known in France, they never faltered. They stubbornly felled the forests, repelled the Iroquois, and fought off disaster in the shape of starvation and disease. To survive was difficult enough; it was almost impossible to increase. In 1667, the population was only 4,000; 1714, 19,000; 1730, 30,000; and in 1756, only 70,000—not much of a growth for a colony a hundred and fifty years old. And yet as Gaxotte says, "The Canadian nation was born, and man had won over the forest and over death. The colony had its own fields of wheat, hemp and flax, its spinning and weaving industries, its fisheries, its forges, its King's Highway, its shipyards, its ports, breweries, herds, its ocean, coast and river commerce."

The Canadian nation was born, it is true, but the wonder is that it grew to any estate. Indian wars made its early years "a misery and a terror;" the domination of church and religious orders tended to make out of the country hardly more than a field for missionary endeavors, relieved by the fur-trade as an outlet for passions of an adventurous and worldly nature. And back of everything was a paralyzing mismanagement, both on the part of the King's ministers in Old France, and his governors, intendants, and councils in New France.

And yet the story might have been different, for the colonists, when once they had shaken off their feudal traditions, possessed a marvelous adaptability to pioneer and frontier life. They not only built, plowed, and sowed, but they turned to the canoe, the forest trail, and the life of the hunter; they became expert explorers, traders, *voyageurs*, and *coureurs de bois*, finally as cleverly Indian as the Indians themselves. When their starveling, stunted settlement life palled upon them, they listened to adventure that beckoned to them from the wilds.

For all practical purposes the French regarded and treated the country of the Great Lakes as only an extension of their Canada westward. From Montreal as an outpost they engaged in an exploration and exploitation of this vast region and soon

established missions and trading posts on the main waterways, at the Sault, Michillimackinac, and Detroit. From these centers came the beginnings of French-Canadian settlement in Michigan.

The French flag was raised over Detroit July 24, 1701, by Cadillac who had been formerly in charge at Michillimackinac. The formal occupation of this important gateway was a move to anticipate the English in any plans they might have for trading ventures in the regions of the Upper Lakes. Cadillac's company of a hundred was made up of workmen, settlers with their families, and soldiers. Cadillac himself brought wife and children,³ and some of the soldiers had wives also.

The names of many of these early immigrants we know, and most of them are still found in the population of Detroit and the shores.⁴ There were Francois Taffard, interpreter, Jean Taffard, *dit*, (that is, called), Maconce, Louis Normand, *dit* La Bruguière, Joseph Parent, blacksmith. The soldiers, when they were discharged, received land on which to settle. In 1709, twenty-nine were thus located. Among these, Sergeants Jacob Marsac *dit* Durocher, and Jean Gourin; Antoine Vessière *dit* La Ferté, Antoine Dupuis *dit* Beauregard, Pierre Stebye *dit* LaJeunesse, Jean Casse *dit* St. Aubin, and Andre Bombardier. All of these founded Detroit families through surnames or nicknames.

French surnames were greatly confused before 1700 and among the French of Canada almost every man had a secondary name, an alias, which often supplanted his original one. These second names, or nicknames, usually denoted locality of origin, physical characteristics, trade, etc.; sometimes they were the wife's family name.⁵ As these hardy souls migrated into the Great Lakes country, they brought their double names with them, and almost any list of canoe men and *engagés* shows them. As we have said before, in practice, these nicknames often became surnames again, frequently obscuring the

³Madame Cadillac did not join the colony until 1702. Four children were born to her in Detroit.

⁴Rameau, *Notes Historiques sur la Colonie Canadienne de Détroit*.

⁵Dionne, *Les Canadiens-Français, Origines des Familles etc.* Quebec.

original name completely. The Laffertys who inhabited the famous Lafferty House of Old Detroit were the descendants of Antoine Vessière *dit* La Ferté from his home region in France.

As the years went by, various officers of the fort added to the families of the country. A good many of these were *familles de gentilhommes*, gentry; such are Marsac-Durocher, Dequindre, Chabert-Joncaire, Navarre, LeGrand, Dagneau-Douville, Maras, Donaire de Bondy. The Babys, the Godefrois, the Campeaus, the St. Cosmes were traders from Trois-Rivières and Montreal, lured to Detroit by the fur-trade. The Chapotons were descended from an early surgeon of the fort in 1720.

Gradually Cadillac's colony increased. In the eighth year of its existence nineteen were added by birth, and the arrival of new families is chronicled. Two hundred three arpents⁶ of land outside the fort were under cultivation, and the livestock totalled ten cattle and one horse. When one considers that the nucleus of the herd was brought in two-ton canoes, on the roundabout route of 800 miles by the Ottawa, Georgian Bay, and Lake Huron, one is properly amazed. But the settlers came that way and freighted in also their cannons, milling machinery, and implements.

Among the family names of 1708 we find Langlois, Mallet, Masse, Turpin, Marquet, Robert, Michel Campeau, Jacques Des Moutins *dit* Phetis, Jacques Campeau, François Chartu *dit* Chanteloup, Jacques Hubert *dit* Lacroix, Bezailon, Baby.

When Cadillac left Detroit in 1711 the population fell off, owing to troubles over land titles, but new families came with Tonti, commandant, in 1719. These names occur: Cardinal, Perthuis, Buteau, Goguet, Chapoton, Godefroi, Barrois, Goyeau, Verger *dit* Desjardins, Seguin *dit* Ladéroute, Picard, Bineau. In 1730 Boishebert regulated titles and we now have registered these families: Belleperche, armorer at the fort, Donaire de Bondy, Desnoyers, Chauvin, Beaupré, Catin, Deslauriers, Dufournel.

⁶An arpent was freely an acre, varying in practice actually between one and one and a half acres.

The population was now 200, but the mortality of children was terrible. Half, and in some years, two-thirds of the babies died. Still a steady growth was discernible, and after fifty years the number of permanent inhabitants reached 500, not counting the garrison of 100. Births were from twenty-two to twenty-five a year. In material ways also there were signs of progress. The cleared land amounted to 1,070 arpents; and there were 160 horses, 682 head of cattle, and 2,187 fowls.

The year 1750 was a memorable one in Detroit history. Monsieur de la Galissonnière (who later destroyed the English fleet at Minorca) was now governor of Canada and a man of ideas. He dreamed of a chain of strong posts here and there in the valley of the Mississippi, and while he was not able to realize his hopes in this respect, he did promote the interests of Detroit. On May 24, 1749, he caused to be published in the parishes of Canada the following:

"Every man who shall go and settle at Detroit will receive without charge one shovel, one axe, one plough-share, one large and one small augur. Other tools will be provided him for which he shall pay within two years. He will also receive one cow which he shall repay out of the increase; likewise one sow. Seed will be advanced for the first year to be repaid from the third harvest. His wife and children will be supplied with food for one year. Those who give up agriculture to engage in trade shall be deprived of the King's bounty."

Quebec and Trois-Rivières had but little relation with Detroit, and hardly any recruits came from those regions. But Montreal had sent 46 persons before the year was out, and 57 in 1750, to which were assigned seventeen concessions of land. A new lot of immigrants in 1757 received twenty-three concessions of land.

Among the new arrivals were a number of single men—52 in 1751—and the commandant, M. de Célaron, wrote back for young women to come on to be wives and mothers. The census of Detroit of 1750 showed only 33 girls above fifteen years of age; 95 below fifteen.

For the next few years the growth of the settlement was retarded somewhat by bad harvests and talk of coming war. Yet thirty births and seven marriages were recorded for 1754. By 1760, births had risen to above forty, and the population was now 1,400, counting settlers on both sides of the river.

The English occupation came in 1760 which, together with Pontiac's war, discouraged immigration to the settlement. Some families even left to locate at St. Joseph, Vincennes, and in the Illinois country. The same thing happened again after the Americans came in 1796; many English families removed to the Canadian side of the river. Nevertheless there was a steady natural increase in the next sixty years. The census of Michigan in 1820 put inhabitants of French origin at more than 6,000, fully three-quarters of whom were in the Detroit area. The census of 1930 gave the number of persons listed as French-Canadian at 87,911, 28,539 of whom were foreign, that is, Canadian-born. The 1940 census listed 20,681 as Canadian-born. Back in Michigan's lumbering and saw-mill days and up to thirty years ago, the best woodsmen and river men were French-Canadians, and there was a steady influx to our forests and mill towns from Canada. There was hardly a Canadian parish that did not see some of its sons set out for the region beyond the lakes. For example, between 1880 and 1891, the parish of Saint-Prosper in Champlain County recorded these who were "*partis pour le Michigan*:" Lucien Bacon, Joseph Caron, Laurent Caron (and family), Henri Cloutier, Philippe Cloutier, Victor Cloutier, Prosper Cassette, Joseph Ebachère, Achille Goden, Lucien and Philippe Lasanté, Achille Massicotte, Joseph Massicotte, Leger and Néré Massicotte, Xavier Massicotte, two sons of Alexis Perreault, two sons of Joseph Trudel. In this way a good many of the "foreign born" are accounted for.

It was also the lumber industry that enticed our own French-Canadians from the old established centers and scattered them throughout our northern counties. The "French towns" at St. Clair, Port Huron, Saginaw and Bay City, Alpena, Cheboygan, Muskegon, Ludington, Manistee, and at Menominee,

Escanaba, and other places in the Upper Peninsula, were recruited in part from our own native French population. The old instinct of the woods and the rivers which had stirred their ancestors awakened once more in them.

The French of Detroit brought with them the customs and usages of Canada. Their allotments of land were in long strips running back from the river so that, as time went by, there came to be a succession of farm cabins from Springwells to Lake St. Clair. These long and narrow farms were made necessary by the fact that the river was a thoroughfare, open winter and summer, and each settler had to have an outlet to it. Many an early visitor has commented on the picturesque aspect of the settlement. The houses were low and long, made of logs, usually with dormer windows in the roof. Frequently they were whitewashed, and so contrasted sharply with the green gardens and fruit trees surrounding them. Lilac shrubs were always in evidence, and at Michillimackinac reached the size of trees. Fruit trees stood around every farmstead, and the apples, peaches, pears, and vines of the colony were in high repute. From Detroit they were transplanted to Fort St. Joseph which became a source of supply for pioneer orchards when that region was settled in the 30's.

But the *habitant* farmer was not only farmer, he was hunter and trapper as well; and on his picket fence always hung a seine, drying in the sun. At the water's edge, below the house, was a landing stage to which was moored his bark canoe, and where he dipped water for man and beast. An out-door bake-oven was part of his household equipment, and at more than one point on the river towered windmills,⁷ reminding the settler of Canada and France.

As Detroit grew and English and American residents became more numerous, there developed between the better families a friendly social life which was half French, half English—picnics up and down the river in canoes and bateaux, and gay parties at the Saint-Martin house assembled by carriages

⁷Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half-Century*.

or sledges. Of course, this was a late Detroit, Detroit around 1800, when a little wealth was discernible here and there.

The French of Detroit were always a pious folk and the church of Ste. Anne was as old as the settlement. Detroit is the oldest Catholic city of the west.⁸ But the parishioners of Ste. Anne were not always tractable, and caused their pastors and bishops some disquietude. In 1808, an auxiliary church to old Ste. Anne was built a couple of miles up the river to accommodate the settlers of the *Cote du Nord*. In 1817, a quarrel developed between Father Gabriel Richard and the church-wardens of this chapel. When the matter was referred to Bishop Flagel, he upheld Father Richard and put a ban on the little church for a year. In 1818, a reconciliation was effected by the bishop who came up on horseback from Kentucky for the purpose. The occasion was made one of great rejoicing, marked by a procession with the regimental band at the head, and salvos of artillery waking the echoes along the river.

Detroit was by all odds the most thriving French-Canadian settlement in Michigan because of its location. The village was destined to have a future; and the region roundabout was suitable for agriculture. Naturally the hive swarmed once or twice.

In 1780 François Navarre, of the Detroit Navarres, settled in a district west of Lake Erie on the Rivière des Raisins, and he was immediately followed by others. When the region became American territory, along with the rest of Michigan in 1796, a paternal policy was adopted by the government toward this outpost of Detroit and 640 acres of land were allotted to every bona fide settler. One hundred fifty claimants in Navarre's colony "proved up." These farms were scattered along the Raisin from its mouth up some twelve miles.

The little settlement prospered and increased. A few immigrants arrived from Canada from time to time, and Detroit was always contributing a few recruits. By 1812 it is estimated that 1000 people were living there. Today twelve or fifteen

⁸"*Detroit and its Founder*," by Richard R. Elliott, Esq.

thousand of their descendants are to be found in and around Monroe and the neighboring townships. As a class they are industrious, clannish, and conservative, and up to quite recent times spoke a French that excited the wonderment of scholars.⁹

Fathers Jogues and Raymbault had visited our Lake Superior country as early as 1641, but it was left to Father Allouez to found a station there. In 1665, he established a missionary center at the Falls of St. Mary's river, better known to us by its French name, Sault de Sainte Marie, the "Soo," but it was Marquette's coming in 1668 which made the settlement a permanent one.

When Saint Lussou took possession of "all the lands between the east and west" in that memorable pageant at the Sault de Ste. Marie in June of 1671, we discover these names among his followers: Priests, Allouez, Druillettes, Dablon, André, Nicholas Perrot, Sieur Joliet, Jacques Magras, Pierre Moreau, Sieur de la Taupine, Denis Masse, François de Chavigny, Sieur de la Chevrolière, Jacques Lagillier, Jean Maysère, Nicholas Dupuy, François Bribaud, Jacques Joviel, Pierre Porteret, Robert Duprat, Vital Driol, Guillaume Bonhomme. From this time on French names appear in the records and history of the Sault.¹⁰

Through all the eighteenth century, the little settlement was an important outpost. It never was a fur-trading center like Michillimackinac, but all the Lake Superior fur brigades passed there, and for many years the North-West Fur Company equipped its fleets at that point. These bark flotillas were manned by French-Canadian *voyageurs* and their half-breed sons. A good many of these canoemen kept their families there, and little whitewashed cabins were not only clustered around the fort and mission, but were scattered up and down both sides of the river.

In 1750 Chevalier de Repentigny and Captain Bonne were given a seigniorial tract of land six leagues square on the south side of the river at the Sault. The concession was on condition

⁹Brandon, "A French Colony in Michigan," in *Mod. Lang. Notes*, Vol. XIII, Apr., 1898.

¹⁰T. St. Pierre, *Histoire des Canadien-Français du Michigan*.
Capp, "The Story of Baw-a-ting (the Sault)."

that a fort be built there and land be placed in cultivation. Repentigny came on, erected his fort, and began colonizing his domain.¹¹ Little ribbons of land for farms were allotted to settlers up and down the shore. The lord of the manor had his house near the fort. Eight head of cattle, three horses, tools, seed, etc. were brought in with great effort, and attempts at agriculture were begun only to be thwarted by the climate and the forest. When the French and Indian War broke out Repentigny led a party of his retainers, mostly Indians, to the help of the governor of New France, and distinguished himself at Lake George and at the siege of Quebec. Dismayed by the result of the contest with England, he returned to France and his lieutenant, Cadotte, was left in charge of the seigniory at the Sault. Bonne figured only as an absentee-landlord. But not so his heirs. In 1806 they sold their claim for 1500 pounds to James Caldwell of Albany, and a litigation began that was quieted only by the Federal Government in 1866.

De Repentigny's man, Cadotte, died in 1803, at the Sault. Throughout the last half of the eighteenth century he was prominent in the Lake Superior fur trade. His two sons, Jean and Michel, married Indian wives and supported loyally the interests of the North-West Fur Company. No doubt their name and descendants may still be found within the limits of Repentigny's old seigniory at the outlet of Lake Superior.

After Detroit, Michillimackinac (shortened into Mackinac, and pronounced "Mackinaw," by the French of the Great Lakes country) was the second great center of French-Canadian population and racial influence in Michigan. By Mackinac is understood the entire region on both sides of the strait, and the island itself. Father Marquette founded the mission of St. Ignace in 1671. Later a settlement was made on the south side of the strait near the site of the present Mackinaw City; in 1780 the fort was removed to Mackinac Island where a village soon grew up around it,—a village that was destined

¹¹*Michigan as a Province, Territory, and State*, Detroit, 1906.

to become the greatest entrepôt and trading center of the fur industry in the Northwest. Until about the time of the Pontiac war, the population of Mackinac was entirely French, but with British occupation of the fort and the expansion of the fur trade, English and Scotch names began to appear in the region.

The fur trade was an immense business when once it was capitalized and organized. The North-West Company, founded in 1783 with headquarters at Montreal, early recognized the importance of the Sault and Mackinac as centers for the promotion of their industry. Mackinac was peculiarly strategic because of its location at the convergence of so many waterways, and when the American Fur Company under Astor management became supreme the place took on a new dignity and importance. Hundreds of French-Canadian canoemen, voyageurs, keepers of remote posts *engagés* and *bourgeois*, manned big flotillas of trade canoes into and out of Mackinac. For the most part their families, except those in Indian wigwams, lived in the village below the fort, and the little church there looked after the welfare of their souls.

But the population of Mackinac was not exclusively of the canoeman type,—a few families constituted an aristocracy and gave a certain stamp to the life of the settlement which was noticeable to everybody from outside. Among such families were the Langlades, the La Framboises, the Grignons, and the de Viervilles.

Life on Mackinac Island in the brave old days was almost romantic, certainly picturesque, and many a dweller of that distant time has cherished a pleasant memory of it. With its French background of language and customs, relieved by intermarriage with American dash and government, it was an existence apart, strange and colorful. Mrs. Thérèse Baird in the account of her girlhood there between 1810 and 1814 pictures it well.¹² The week between Christmas and New Year was one of special festivity. It began with a *reveillon* (dinner) at midnight of Christmas Eve and proceeded with hilarity and cele-

¹²"Reminiscences of Early Days on Mackinac Island," Wisconsin Hist. Colls., XIV, 17 ff.; Wood, *Historic Mackinac*, Vol. II.

bration through the days that followed. On New Year's Eve a group of mummers, recruited from the fishermen of the shore, went from house to house, singing and dancing. They asked for the gift of the oldest daughter:

*"Bonjour, le maitre et la maitresse,
Et tout le monde au logis;
Si vous voulez nous rien donner, dites-le-nous;
Nous vous demandons seulement la fille ainée."*

But there were other delights of the year. The girl's winter sledge which she called a *carriole* was drawn by a big and friendly dog; in the summer she had a pony for her *caleche*, in this instance, a two-wheeled cart. Spring brought maple sugar making on Bois Blanc island. The whole household and half of the village moved over there and for a few weeks led a picnic-sort of life. Everybody lived in bark cabins; the days were devoting to collecting sap, the nights to boiling the sap down into syrup or sugar, of course, mixing in the process much merriment for the young people. Quite a technical language was used in this sugar industry: a *gauge* was a neck-yoke for carrying sap; *gouttiere*, a tree spigot; *mocock*, a bark container for sap or sugar; *battoir*, a mallet; *cassonade*, refined maple sugar; *crepe*, a pancake over which maple syrup was poured.

In the course of years the Mackinac settlement spread out over the surrounding region, and fishermen, hunters, trappers, woodsmen, French and halfbreed, were to be found along the St. Ignace shore, at Detour where the Mackinac "culture" met that of the Sault; at Old Mackinaw on the mainland, and down as far as L'Arbre Croche in the Ottawa country. Traces of that French-Canadian civilization are still present after a hundred years, and many a *habitant* yet intersperses his English with French words, and if nobody listens, hums to himself "*A la claire fontaine*" in memory of long ago.

It was from the Mackinac country that came the beginnings of settlement on Grand River. Joseph La Framboise was a well-known trader at Michillimackinac and his interests

reached far and wide. His wife was a half-blood Indian woman, but of surprising ability and character. In 1809 La Framboise, with slaves, servants, and *engagés* moved down to the Grand River to open up a trading venture there, but he was killed not far from his destination. Madame La Framboise took up his work and carried on, spending her winters in the fur country, but returning to her big house at Mackinac in the summers. She had received the rudiments of an education from her husband and was instrumental in keeping up a sort of school in her own house which was a center of piety and rude island culture. The present Catholic church on the island stands on land which she donated to the parish, and she is buried under the altar. Her daughter, Josette, married the commandant of the fort, a brother of President Franklin Pierce.¹³

The story of the settlement at the rapids of Grand River would not be complete without mention of Louis Campau, of the Detroit Campaus, who established a trading post there in 1826. His *engagé*, Jean Baptiste Parrisien, died at Grand Haven in 1912, reputed to be 103 years old. Other French names appear in the chronicles of the river: Richard Godfroy, and Daniel Marsac who settled there in 1829, and still others who were in charge of the keel-boats that laboriously brought up from the mouth of the river the freight and supplies needed by the trading posts.

The fort and mission of St. Joseph on the St. Joseph river was another French outpost in Michigan, and until the British took over the sovereignty of the region in 1761 it was a very flourishing and important one. It was not far from the ford to the Kankakee and the Illinois country, and there was a constant movement of Indians back and forth on their way to Detroit and the eastern lakes. It was a center of trade and influence and a little French community grew up there. Soldiers settled there after their service had expired, just as at the other French outposts; *voyageurs* and *coureurs de bois* brought their Indian families there; and various traders, at first

¹³Meade, *Early Mackinac*.

French, and later French and English, outfitted posts there and gambled for a share of the profits of the fur business. In the trade records of William Burnet for the ten years between 1792 and 1802 these names of transients and residents occur: Pierre Chevellier, Pierre Courville, Louis Colenoise, Louis Champlin, Louis Chaberlis, Charles Chodonet, Joseph Bertrand, Jean B. Borresseau, François Brisette, Baptiste Baron, Doneau Dequindre, François Ducharme, Jean La Lime, Joseph LaFleur, Laurent Lefevre, Jean LeClerc, Joseph Naimenville, Baptiste Poinsable.

When the Treaty of Chicago in 1821 alienated the title of Indian lands in southwestern Michigan, reservations were made in case of certain bona fide French settlers at St. Joseph. Among these may be mentioned John La Lime, Joseph Bertrand, the trader, and his half-breed sons and daughters, Joseph, Benjamin, Laurent, Theresa, and Aimable, and Jean B. Chaudonai. Both Bertrand and La Lime are found in Burnet's list. La Lime and Chaudonai were partly of Indian blood.

After 1823 settlers from New England poured into the region and the French families for the most part were gradually absorbed or else moved away. Agriculture did not appeal to them and the first atlas of farms in Berrien county does not show many French names. However these men from the county enlisted in the Civil War: Chavalle, Cochet, Bernard, Lazelle, Noel, Lafayette, Lamoniére, Passard, Place, and Parleman. A few French families still persist in the region.¹⁴

The French-Canadians were able to preserve their racial identity in Michigan for the first hundred years or more, for they constituted almost the entire white population. But with few exceptions they were unschooled and almost uncultured, absorbed by the wild conditions of the wilderness which they loved too much. The New England settlers who came by the thousand after 1825 overwhelmed them, as they did the forests, the wild animals, and the Indians. The French inhabitants did

¹⁴Ellis, *History of Berrien and Van Buren Counties*, Philadelphia, 1880.

not yield ground as did the Indians, but they gave up their racial culture and language under press of Anglo-Saxon contact. They lived in their own hey-day a romantic and picturesque life, but while this life supplied the songs and memories of a few generations it never produced any native literature. By the time our French-Canadians had found the stuff for books, it was English books that enlisted their attention. It is true a few attempts have been made within the state to exploit the French-Canadian dialect as a vehicle for humor, but with poor success. The spuriousness of the product was proclaimed by the humor (alleged), and by the dialect. The Hon. Peter White of the Upper Peninsula came as near being a French-Canadian as a Yankee can become. If he had possessed a literary vein, he would have gone far in creating French-Canadian literature. As it was, his contribution was through the gift of the *raconteur*; it was not literature, but it was art.

A CENTURY OF SERVICE

BY MILON GRINNELL

Editor, *Michigan Farmer*
Detroit

THE MICHIGAN FARMER was founded in 1843,—just 6 years after Congress recognized Michigan as a state in the Union. February 15th was the exact date of the first issue, which was published at Jackson by D. D. T. Moore who was editor and proprietor. It appeared under the title of Michigan Farmer and Western Farmer, Mr. Moore having purchased the subscription list of a publication issued at Detroit by the latter name. At the end of the first year he changed the name to Michigan Farmer and Western Horticulturist. By 1845 it was coming out under the heading of Michigan Farmer.

On the front page of his first issue Mr. Moore stated, in part: "The primary objects to which the columns of the Farmer will be devoted are, to introduce useful Improvements in the Practice and Science of Agriculture in all its various departments—to improve the cultivation of the rich and fertile soil of the West—and to elevate the standing and ennoble the character of Western Agriculturists."

The records show that throughout the century just ended, although direction of the publication passed into several different hands, those primary objects have remained the goal of its existence, except that as the agriculture of the west developed and expanded, the Michigan Farmer confined itself more and more to the state after which it is named.

The Michigan Farmer pioneered and promoted most of the progressive moves that have come about to benefit Michigan agriculture. It was among the first to conceive the idea of a land grant college which was later established in this state at East Lansing in 1857,—the first agricultural college of its kind in America. The operating board held its first meeting in the offices of the Michigan Farmer.

One of the editors was responsible for the organization of the Michigan Corn Improvement Association, the predecessor of the present Michigan Crop Improvement Association, which has been a powerful influence in the improvement of crops of many kinds grown in this state, until at the present time Michigan is one of the leading states in the production of certified seed.

An editor aided in the organization of the first cow testing association in America at Fremont. Another promoted the Babcock tester for the dairy herds of Michigan. Still another editor was one of the first men in this part of the country to grow alfalfa and was a leading influence in helping bring Michigan to the front in production of this great forage crop.

The Michigan Farmer pioneered the Michigan Agricultural Society and the Michigan State Horticultural Society. It helped the Michigan State Fair to become more than an idea. It assisted in bringing the rural free delivery of mail to Michigan. It has always advocated careful grading and marketing of high quality farm products. It has been a staunch supporter of cooperative marketing.

The Michigan Farmer has taken part in the formation of many organizations and programs for the betterment of Michigan agriculture such as the Farmers' Institute, Farmers' Clubs, the Grange, The Farm Bureau and others. It was one of the first farm papers in the United States to adopt the Master Farmer idea for extending recognition and honor to farmers who have accomplished outstanding success in their chosen field of endeavor.

The Michigan Farmer was the sponsor of the Horton Trespass Act, which protects farm property against lawless hunters. It developed and carried on a successful fight, with the assistance of its readers, for the 15 Mill Tax Limitation Amendment to the State Constitution. Voted into the State Constitution in the Fall of 1932, in the face of strenuous opposition, this amendment has reduced rural taxes over 50 per cent in some

areas and is saving the farmers of the state an estimated \$15,000,000 on their annual tax bill.

We point out these contributions the Michigan Farmer has made to the progress of agriculture, not in a spirit to boast but in humble pride of the institution of service which has continued to grow and progress with agriculture over the century since it was founded. It is in the same spirit that we renew the pledge of Mr. Moore as the Michigan Farmer enters the second century—to continue to serve the farm folks of this state, and aid them to increase their material prosperity and enjoyment of home and community life.

HISTORICAL TRAVEL ADDRESS GIVEN AT ANN ARBOR,
FEBRUARY 26, 1943

BY GEORGE W. STARK

The Detroit News

FRIENDS of the Washtenaw Historical Society: This is the first formal report I have made to any group having historical pretensions, even my own in Detroit, respecting my tour of the historical museums and libraries and kindred institutions in the East and in the Middle Western area.

In the first place, I want to express my deep gratitude to my own newspaper, The Detroit News, for assigning me to such an expedition. It was a fine gesture, indicating perhaps the pride the newspaper felt in the fact that one of its editorial staff had been named the president of the Detroit Historical Society.

But it indicated something more than that, something which is of far more significance to all of us who have a pride in our heritage and tradition and an intuition for applying the lessons of our past to present problems and to the vague uncertain pattern of the future. It indicated the consciousness on the part of the newspaper of the fact that our community (and when I say community now I mean it in its entire state-wide sense) has lagged to the point of inertia in this extremely important direction. It indicated a realization of the need for a change in this respect, in Detroit at least. And I assume that if such a change would come in Detroit, it would be followed by a quickened interest in other parts of Michigan. Since Detroit is the fountain-head of our history in this area and of our tradition, it follows that any effort in the preservation of that history and tradition must spring from there.

So, the assignment to examine other museums over a wide area was not given me as an honorarium because of my election to the presidency of our society, nor as a bonus for past

services in a field that contemplated the history of my city, but it was given in all seriousness with a sound and serious end in view and I accepted it on that basis and went about it in that spirit, eager to find what had been done in other communities, what sort of buildings had been erected for the purpose, how they were supported, whether by private or community funds, how they were staffed and operated.

At the very outset let me draw this conclusion: Detroit has the oldest history and the richest tradition in the Middle West, yet has done the least about it. Detroit boasts the greatest private wealth in the Middle West. Huge fortunes have been made there and while some of this wealth has been returned to the City in one form and another, as far as I know there has never been any indication that any one considered building an historical museum, endowing it for the generations to come as a gracious temple commensurate with the past glory and the present stature of the town.

Well, the government in Detroit too has never concerned itself with these considerations. In fact, until this present administration, government has been aloof to the historical idea and has turned a deaf ear to its pleas and protestations. Reluctantly, each year, government doles out to the Detroit Historical Society the magnificent sum of \$1,500, which we are to assume is for maintenance and which in these times, does not pay the salary of a good janitor. That, we may assume, is the price tag government places on history. I am pointing out these things merely to show you the depths to which our indifference has taken us, because we stand today in the unenviable position of being a complete and thorough last in the cherishing of our best-loved institutions.

It is, I acknowledge, an inspiring circumstance to be regarded as a City of Champions, as we were only a few years back, and please bear in mind that no one loves a good base ball game, or foot ball game, or almost any other athletic form of competition more than I. It is reassuring to know that we have a good health record, in spite of the fact that it is no

longer possible to swim in the Detroit River as it was when I was a boy. It is comforting to know that we have all these shining miles of highways and alleys; that we make more automobiles than are made anywhere else in the world and that our bank deposits are greater; that we have beautiful homes; that a good percentage of our people go to church on Sunday. But what good is it all, if we lose our birthright? And that is the danger we face today. I am doubtful if any considerable proportion of our population knows that Detroit was founded in 1701 by a Frenchman named Cadillac. By that same token, I am confident in the prediction that by 2043, the people who will then live in Detroit will have forgotten that here was the seat of the arsenal of Democracy in a great world war that was fought a long century ago.

Now, you observe, that even before I am fairly into this talk I have begun to digress. It is only that when I start to dwell on the iniquities and the inequalities of the situation that my indignation gets the better of me. So I suspect that now I had better go into what is called a cooling-off period and during that period I will try to acquaint you with some of the discoveries I made on my trip among the museums. And I will try not to make this a travelog, full of boring detail. There will be time for just a brief appraisalment of each place.

I went west first, stopping at St. Paul, Minn.; Madison, Wis.; Milwaukee, Wis. and finally Chicago.

At St. Paul, I found the magnificent home of the Minnesota Historical Society, which prides itself on being the oldest institution in that rugged state. It was incorporated in 1849, only a few weeks after the first territorial legislature convened. So you just try to tell the average Minnesotan that he is not history-minded and you'll get an argument right away, which he will win. This great museum does a playwright's job in depicting how Minnesotans of the old days lived in terms of the tools and the implements with which they worked. Practically all the items shown relate to every intimate phase of the hard life of the pioneers. The Library Division contains

nearly 200,000 books, pamphlets and newspaper volumes accumulated by gift and purchase. An extensive collection of materials relating to the Scandinavian elements in the United States is supplemented by the library of the Swedish Historical Society of America, on permanent deposit.

The Society holds an annual meeting each January, an historic tour each summer in normal times. It promotes the organization of local history work, cooperates with county and municipal historical societies, sponsors surveys of historic sites and records, encourages the teaching of Minnesota history in the schools and conducts an information bureau.

The Society is supported mainly by legislative appropriation and (of abiding interest in this vicinity), its massive, three-story, fire-proof building, erected in 1918 at a cost of \$500,000, was paid for by the State of Minnesota.

From the capitol of Minnesota I went to the capitol of Wisconsin, Madison, also, I need not emphasize, the home of the University of Wisconsin. Here in Madison is the home of the Wisconsin Historical Society, magnificently disposed on a site adjoining the lower campus of the university. The building, of Bedford, Ind., limestone, is of Ionic design, in the Renaissance style, and, including equipment, cost about \$610,000, appropriation being provided therefor by the state legislatures of 1895, 1897 and 1899.

The museum long ago ceased to be a passive educational institution. It is in no sense merely a storehouse where the state's historical treasures are preserved and displayed for the pleasure of the idle visitor. It believes in making the greatest possible use of all of its collections all of the time. To facilitate their study, these collections which illustrate Wisconsin's Indian, fur trade, pioneer, educational, agricultural, political, religious, military, transportation, lumbering, milling, manufacturing banking and other important phases of its history, are displayed in separate rooms and booths.

The museum organization believes that one of its most important functions is that of assisting in every possible way in

the instruction of school children of the entire Wisconsin area and even beyond its borders, since it is all a part of the great American scene.

I happened to be in Madison just at the time General MacArthur had issued his citation of the Thirty-second Division (Michigan and Wisconsin troops). The museum management was quick to seize this incident as reason for a valid and a dramatic display. Battleflags from World War I, documents and manuscripts, photographs of many kinds found place in this timely collection. Thus the museum serves the purposes of current history. Michigan could easily perform a similar service and out of the same inspiring source.

In Milwaukee I discovered a situation somewhat comparable to our own in Detroit, a society in the early throes of a museum endeavor. The collection of the Milwaukee Historical Society, although the society is less than 10 years old, already amounts to 10,000 items, reflecting the origins and the development of the town. The important difference between Milwaukee and Detroit, however, is that the Milwaukee society has a spacious home. The history-minded people of Milwaukee gratefully acknowledge their debt to a forehanded county government. In 1930, when the county of Milwaukee erected its magnificent seat of government, a model in architecture and utility, the administration thoughtfully provided ample space for the expansion which it clearly saw would some day be needed. The upper three floors of the huge building had been left unoccupied and unfinished.

When the recently-organized historical society began to find itself with a constantly growing accumulation of objects, large and small, it looked about for a suitable space in which to display its treasures. In that emergency the county came nobly to the rescue, turning over an entire floor of the building. The organization was thereby given a tremendous impetus. Memberships came in a steady stream. Since the society has found itself so capacious a home, valuable accessions are coming with increasing frequency, many of them from the first

families of Milwaukee. So there is great health and vigor in the set-up and every reason to expect a glowing future.

If you are looking for a truly monumental historical museum, one that dramatizes the highlights of a great community's colorful history and at the same time searches deep into its heart and spirit, you need look no farther than Lincoln Park, Chicago, the home of the Chicago Historical Museum. It would be expected that here would be a Lincoln shrine and it is, standing majestically at the head of the park which bears his name. Facing Lake Michigan, the noble building commands a view of the famous St. Gaudens Lincoln statue. But it has many other interests and takes many other directions, which have grown in range and volume through the years.

For more than 85 years the society has been in public service. The present home of the society was made possible through private donations of public-spirited citizens. Plans for the great building and for the raising of funds for its construction were developed under the vigorous leadership of Charles B. Pike, late president of the society, who gave unsparingly of his time and energy. The Chicago Historical Museum portrays the story of American history through the chronological arrangement of period rooms. Each exhibit in the building is displayed so as to deal with a specific subject and its related facts as a unit. Thus, the student may study history, in its logical sequence or specialize on any given phase of it.

Originally the Society was founded with no more than library purposes in mind, the idea being to collect and annotate material having to do principally with Chicago, but taking the entire area of the old Northwest within its scope. The expansion into historical items touching not alone Chicago, but the entire broad field of America, came easily and naturally. Today, the institution might properly be called a Museum of American History, for that is precisely what it is.

The museum's site is ideal for its purpose, practically and sentimentally. The allocation of that very desirable property was obtained through an act of the Illinois State Legislature,

enabling its transfer from the parks department to the historical society, which had to guarantee a building costing at least \$800,000. Under Mr. Pike's inspirational leadership and bolstered by certain benefactions of his own, funds to the total of \$890,000 were raised. Thus the society was assured a residence that reflects the forward spirit of the town.

And now my pilgrimage takes me east to the Atlantic Seaboard and later to the interior of New York, back again to the Great Lakes area. It would be repetitious and I think a little presumptuous for me to tell you of the things I found on the seaboard; found them permanent and strong and abiding even in the dimout against the perils of this war. Doubtless you are familiar with them all, the abundant and the thrilling memorials of old America. Here the people come from far and wide (in normal times) and by the thousands to read the lessons of freedom and tolerance, to stand in homage and in gratitude amidst those scenes that witnessed the bitter birth of the Republic. Here they have not only tenderly preserved, but they have skillfully dramatized the first faint beginnings of everything we struggle desperately for today.

What is important for us who are now struggling along these faint mid-western trails is to know facts like these; that the private funds which make up the endowment of the Historical Society of Philadelphia total \$1,250,000; that the New York Historical Society, in its monumental home on Central Park west, is privately endowed at \$4,600,000 and receives no financial support from the city, although it is open free to the public every day; that private societies maintain in Boston, a vast historical laboratory in itself, such ancient memorials as Faneuil Hall, the Cradle of Liberty; the old South Church, the Old State House. But I cannot leave this seaboard scene, with all its wealth and treasure without pausing to quote from Alexander J. Wall, a most remarkable man, the director of the New York Historical Society. What he had to say to me has a lively bearing on our own situation. After a tour of the principal his-

torical societies of the United States about a year ago, he had this to say:

"I found collecting activities to be much alike from coast to coast, their means meagre, but their collections immense, both in literature and relics, all recording the growth of our country. Yet this material remains on the shelves of the libraries, in storerooms and in haphazardly arranged museums without any interpretation for the visiting public, though it has more potential value in teaching the achievements of our great American Democracy than any other medium, as visual impressions are more dramatic and lasting than the printed page. And the story of the progress from early hardships to modern comforts is accepted without examination as to how it all came about, while our freedom and liberty are interpreted as license by many, to the detriment of the fundamental principles of our Democracy.

"There are in America large numbers of immigrants from all nations (this is so true of Detroit) who know little or nothing of the heritage of our country and who take its wealth, opportunities and freedom for granted. The struggles of the past and the accomplishments of our pioneers in all fields of endeavor, which made America the country to which so many people look hopefully, are unknown to them. Agitation that falsely interprets the economic and industrial life in America is everywhere, so we must turn to the records gathered and preserved by the historical societies throughout the land, where the facts are readily available from which to teach the truth about the pioneering hardships, the imagination of those who furthered the great development of America, the courage of men and women who helped carry out adventures into new fields and the early American industry and its relation to the present, both economic and social.

"Detroit's opportunity to become a great teaching force in this program is easily apparent. Before it is too late, civil and social leaders there should put into effect a far-reaching plan to dramatize the colorful past and to capture the evi-

dences of the coming of the machine age, before those evidences have disappeared forever."

Later in Albany, N. Y., where Michigan's own Arthur Pound is enthroned as state historian, I heard the same sentiment a little differently expressed, perhaps. "Detroit has a marvellous opportunity," said Dr. Pound, "to capture its own dramatic history and, incidentally, the whole industrial history of America. This is not only Detroit's opportunity; it is Detroit's duty. If she doesn't rise to it, she will be singularly lacking in pride and foresight."

Well, as you see, I visited Albany, with its great stone building around the corner from the state capitol; I visited Worcester, Mass., where sits enthroned in Doric majesty the aristocrat of the buildings dedicated to the uses of American history; I went to Cooperstown, N. Y., to find not only base ball's widely celebrated Hall of Fame, but a spacious historical museum and an agricultural museum in the making, all the result of the benefactions of one man; I came west to Rochester and found there the astounding Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences established through the civic enthusiasm and private endowment of Edward Bausch; and finally, I came to Buffalo, boasting one of the finest historical museums in all America, largely the result of state and city endowment.

That was the end of the trail. It was a thrilling experience, judged by purely personal standards. I cannot help but being a better American for the things I saw. Now, in memory, the procession of handsome museums passes through my mind vividly, as in a kaleidoscope. And I think of our own inadequate and inaccessible quarters on the twenty-third floor of the Barlum Tower and I am troubled in my spirit. And I remember the huge sums of money given to these majestic patriotic enterprises by private fortunes and by government, and then I think of the pitiful allotment of \$1,500 from the City of Detroit and I am sorely wounded in my pride.

But let us remember gratefully what has been done in Michigan and in Detroit. Let us remember it as a brave be-

ginning in an old, old scene. Let us remember gratefully the tremendous contribution of Clarence M. Burton, who gave a life time to the assembling of that great collection bearing on the history of the entire Northwest. Let us remember with affectionate gratitude that small, determined group that constitutes the Detroit Historical Society, most of whom were on the scene before I came along. They have a conception of what needs to be done. They have their eyes on the goal. One day they'll make it.

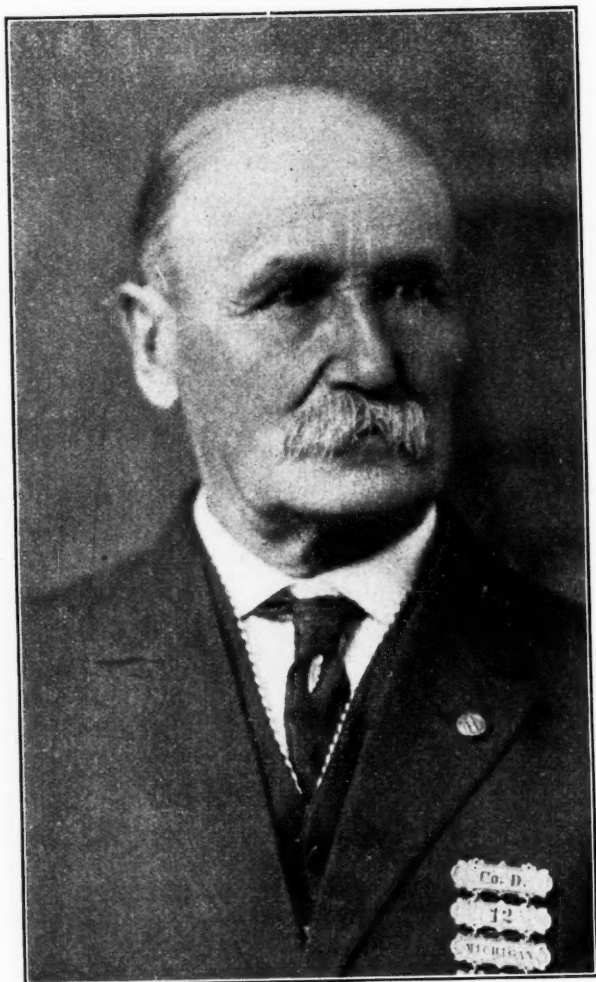
And that's when the soul will have been put back in Old Detroit and she'll be standing erect and proud by the side of her sister cities of the west, the oldest and the proudest of them all!

CIVIL WAR EXPERIENCES OF A GERMAN EMIGRANT AS TOLD BY THE LATE JOSEPH RUFF OF ALBION*

BEFORE beginning to write up the experiences of my military life I wish to tell some of the things which happened to me before the Civil War. These will explain in part how I came to enter upon so important a period of our national life.

I gained my first impressions of the political life of this great country the same year that I worked on the farm when I first came to Michigan. That was in 1856, the presidential year when as I remember it, three parties were in the field. The Republicans nominated John C. Fremont for their standard bearer; the Democrats, James Buchanan; and the American, or Know-Nothing Party, Millard Fillmore. The latter had in its platform the peculiar principle that no foreigner should obtain citizenship until after a residence of 21 years, claiming that according to the Constitution no native-born could receive the electoral franchise in a shorter span and therefore it should not be given to foreigners any sooner. The campaign of '56 was a heated one. My employer was a Republican and I naturally adopted his ideals and principles. I came later to feel as I learned more and more about them that they harmonized best with my own ideas of what political principles should be and I have never changed that view. One of the proudest acts of my political life was when I voted for Mr. Lincoln for second term. I frequently heard the slavery question discussed, often with blows, and my sympathies were drawn out towards the distracted colored people. I think about this time or soon afterward I read *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

*The author was one of a large German family which emigrated to America in the 1850's, settling on a farm near Albion, Michigan. "The Joys and Sorrows of An Emigrant Family," written by Mr. Ruff for the Magazine (April-July number, 1920, pp. 530-574), describes this adventure, full of the pioneer experiences just before the outbreak of the Civil War. The present manuscript was completed by Mr. Ruff shortly before his death, January 19, 1921. We are pleased to print this Civil War Story of loyal service to his adopted country in its hour of crisis.—Ed.



JOSEPH RUFF

and the debates of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln in 1858. There were several Democrats in the neighborhood with whom my employer used to discuss the political situation. So heated did they become in reciting their personal grievances that often they nearly came to blows.

In telling this I am trying to give a background for my later entrance into the war. That act was a result of many personal experiences, one of which at least was one of the severe tests of my life. I had settled my people in Michigan, procured for them a shelter to live in, and started them with a chance in life. After that I went to work on a farm for the man who owned the house my parents lived in. It was a large farm of 600 acres, usually hiring two men. I hired out for \$10 a month in the winter and \$12 in the summer. It was in the fall of the year that I got my people from Buffalo to Michigan, and by that time it was past the crop season. There was nothing more to grow for maintenance. My people looked to me for help, and for that first year much of my wages went to them. I bought them a cow, got them chickens and pigs, and labored early and late for two long years. I could only supply myself with bare necessities, and at the end of the second year I concluded to quit. It was late in the season and I had been cleaning out the barnyard. It was getting cold. My garments were thin, my toes began to appear through my shoes, and I had not known what it was to have underwear or an overcoat. My mother made me mittens out of old bags. Winter was at the door.

And so one day after dinner, I stated to my employer that we had better look over accounts and see how I stood. I thought I might at least have enough coming to clothe me for the winter. He brought out his book and sat figuring for a long time. (Of course whenever my people got anything, or were behind on rent, it was charged to my account). After a while my employer looked up and announced to me that our account would just balance. This caused me not only surprise but also a shock that almost unbalanced me when I realized

that I must go out from that home into the cold with no prospect ahead to enable me to even clothe my body for the winter. The old gentleman noticed that my feelings were far from pleasant, and drawing out his pocket book, he selected a two dollar bill and pushed it across the table saying, "There, Joseph—I will make you a present."

This did not quiet my disturbed feeling but only jarred on my nerves still more. Had he drawn out a ten dollar bill and said, "Now Joseph, you have worked hard all these two years and have been a good boy. You've helped your people, and now you need some clothes to keep you warm for the winter,"—then I should have gone away feeling much better.

I had kept no account but left it all to his honesty. Yet I could not then and can't yet help thinking that there ought to have been a good balance to my credit. Certainly after I had worked faithfully for two years, it did not harmonize with my feelings to be presented with a two dollar bill and I hesitated to take it. I looked down at my bare toes sticking through my shoes, and thinking the money might at least buy me a pair of shoes I quietly picked up the bill and went away feeling very much as though I had been forsaken by God and man. Stumbling across the road to my people's home, I went directly upstairs and throwing myself on the bed, poured out my complaint in tears that I thought at that time were hot enough to burn the bedclothes. It was not that I regretted what I had done for my people, but the feeling that I had been unjustly dealt with. But he who notes the fall of the sparrow was not so far away as I thought at the time and caused the wind to be tempered to the shorn lamb. After finding relief in tears I got up and went down town to find, if possible, some sort of a job. In one of the stores I overheard some men talking about Mr. Slottarer's health and mentioning that he wished to hire someone to take care of the railroad station of which he was agent at the time. This seemed to me just such an opening as I needed, so I walked the four miles, made my errand known, and we agreed that my wages should

be \$8 a month during the winter. While this was not a very elaborate salary, yet when I considered that the work was not so very hard and that its duties would not cause me to be out in the storm and cold it seemed to fit my needs. With the exception of a few chores at the house, the balance of my work was at the warehouse caring for a little freight coming and going. And I was expected to meet the passenger trains, one each way, during the day. In one corner of the freight house was a fair sized room fitted up for an office. There was a stove in it and as the railroad company furnished the best of seasoned wood I had a fire every day not only for my own accommodation but also for passengers coming and going. So the winds might blow,—the lamb that was shorn had found a shelter.

I have been particular in describing this experience because it connects with events which are to come and fits into my preparation for the military duties to the country of my adoption.

As I soon learned to read and write in the English language, I became very much interested in reading about the national affairs of that day. I was much interested in American history, especially the Revolutionary War. The sacrifice and suffering of those who struggled to bring civil and religious liberty and make this great America an independent nation began to grip me with patriotic feeling. Among the several books I read in my spare time was a book called *The Impending Crisis* written by a man named Helper. The book set forth the conditions of the two sections, North and South, Slave States and Free States. The report was statistical, and treated every phase of political, social, commercial, religious and moral life and showed the progress of every industry under free labor and under slave labor. All this was in the winter of 1860-61 and the war clouds were already threatening. Already South Carolina had passed her "Ordinance of Secession", the *Star of the West* had been fired upon out of Charleston Harbor, the South had refused to allow the government to provision Fort

Sumter, and everyone awaited in breathless suspense for the torch to be applied that would let loose the dogs of war.

So the winter passed. I was getting all the knowledge I could obtain that would give me an understanding of the part I was to take in the great conflict. I was in good health and enjoyed my work. On the first of April, when my term of service was up, I hired out again on a farm at \$13 a month. It was shortly after, that news flashed across the country that Fort Sumter had been fired on and that the President had called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress this Rebellion.

No one can know who did not pass through it, the breathless waiting and watching of the days that followed, but all that has been told by abler men than I am. My mind was made up as to what I would do if the conflict should continue. Of course I had hired out for the season and promised to stay with my employer, but as soon as my time was out I determined to join myself to the Union Army. When the first real clash took place at Bull Run and resulted so disastrously to the Union arms I could scarcely contain myself from starting at once. As the summer passed, each new report from the army confirmed my resolve to enlist. My people were now more able to take care of themselves as others in the family came to be older and could work.

As soon as my time was up I could not rest or settle myself until I had placed my signature on the enlistment roll. I planned to set out one nice warm sunshiny day, the 16th of December, 1861. After dinner I got ready. I had nerved myself up for the ordeal of parting and feared to loiter lest I should fail. I remember well how I stepped to the door and stood knob in hand, ready to go. I said to mother as I opened the door that I was going to Albion and that she was not to worry if I did not return that night. I knew full well how she would feel, as she mistrusted what I was intending to do. I could not endure to see her break down, and so I went quickly. How many mothers had to pass through that trial in the four years that followed!

I walked the eight miles to Albion impelled every mile by the desire to help in my humble way in the saving of this great nation. Arrived at my destination I proceeded at once to the recruiting office of Capt. Graves and as soon as I intimated that I was intending to enlist, he urged me to subscribe my name on the enlistment roll. He told me I would make a fine soldier and declared that I would be wearing the shoulder straps in three months. How far he came from his prophesy this story will tell. After inquiring as to the regiment, company, and organization I was to join, I placed my name on the enlistment roll.—“Description: 5 ft. 9 in. high, brown hair and eyes, age 20, enlisted Dec. 16th, 1861.” The captain directed me to make my headquarters at the hotel. The next day was a fine pleasant one and the captain called upon me in the evening saying there was a squad to go out to camp at Niles, Michigan. The porter of the hotel would call me at midnight, he said. I was called at the appointed hour and went out on the street. Several others were there to go but there was no martial band to send us off with music, flags and cheers. We marched over to the railroad depot. The train soon arrived. No demonstration,—not a soul to say “God bless you, hope you will come back.” We boarded the train and were whirled away not knowing what was before us. We reached Niles about sunrise, and marched the remaining two miles to camp ground. A guard pacing across the main entrance ordered us to halt. We were afraid he might enforce the command by firing his little short pop-gun at us so we stopped. While the Corporal of the guard was coming, we noticed a number of raw recruits standing inside rubbing their necks off to see who and what we were. Presently one of them broke out calling “Fresh Fish.” The fresh “Fresh Fish” were ordered to advance, which we did, mixing up with the other raw “Fish” and while we were talking with some with whom we were acquainted, a cow bell rung. The initiated bunch started to run like so many horses and left us wondering what it was all about. They yelled back to us to come on and have “grub.”

It was breakfast time and we also broke into a run. The rushing column turned into a long board shed where long tables were set with bread, meat and coffee. We "fell to" like hungry wolves. In a few moments the tables were bare. We had partaken for the first time of Uncle Sam's bounty.

After a little time while we were getting acquainted with some of the advanced recruits, the drums beat and those who were detailed for guard duty began to assemble. These guards were detailed for twenty-four hours, and were on two hours and off four. Each change was called a relief, numbered 1, 2 and 3, and every guard was held responsible for going on at the required time. A Sergeant had charge of the entire guard. Guard duty was one of the first things required of a new recruit. Next came the drill hour. Recruits were divided into squads until the companies were organized. The facings, rankings in files, right or left in column, four ranks and flanking, the wheeling (which was a very difficult movement) and finally the battalion drill with the entire regiment, all came in due course.

But now to go back,—the next day, Dec. 19, the mustering officer came to muster all eligible recruits into the United States Service. He placed himself in front of the column, and as each man's name was called the recruit stepped out four paces in front. We had all been previously examined by an army surgeon and only those who were up to requirements were placed in line for muster. Those who were accepted, were told to uncover (still remaining in line) and raise the right hand to Heaven while the Iron-clad Oath was administered. That oath confirmed us subjects and soldiers of the United States Service from that 19th day of Dec. 1861 for eight years or during the war, and when we dropped our hands and re-covered our heads we were no more our own but belonged to the United States. We had agreed to be governed by the U. S. Army regulations and to obey the President of the United States and all officers placed over us. We were signed and sealed for duty whenever and wherever called.

It is not necessary to mention all the details of our training. The sick calls, guard duty, maneuvering, calls for drill and fatigue duty were part of the days routine. It had been quite pleasant weather ever since we came. We were quartered in the buildings on a Fair Ground,—not very warm or substantial, but they served. Each company had its own kitchen and dining hall provided with long tables but no seats. There were no uniforms provided until into the New Year.

Christmas Day was a fine day, and I remember most of the boys had a celebration of some kind. Somehow or other there was a Christmas dinner for Co. D in which fowls of one kind and another figured largely—of course these provisions were not ordered by Uncle Sam!

About this time I received a furlough for five days to visit my home. My people were glad to see me and the days were all too short.

Arrived once more in camp, our soldier life commenced in dead earnest. I was placed on camp guard and one Sunday I went on post about eight o'clock. It began to snow and before my two hours were up I was wading ankle deep. The winter had come. Of course our quarters were provided with stoves and wood was furnished, but nevertheless we suffered severely with the cold. Our beds consisted of boards (no springs nor mattress) with a little loose straw, and for a considerable time with insufficient blankets for covering.

The camp had its guard house where now and then some refractory recruit would be placed under guard—perhaps for breaking out of camp without permission, in which case he would get picked up by the provost guard and be found usually to be more or less “tuned up” with fire water.

In January the uniforms began to come, all made alike and of army blue. As far as fit was concerned, the thinner the soldier the more loose cloth, like a coat on a bean pole! Somewhat different from our World War soldiers! Gradually we began to be supplied with all the war materials to prepare an

infantry regiment for the field,—accoutrements, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and a little later—guns, bayonets, belts, and cartridges. After that we were drilled in the Manual of Arms. Our guns were the Austrian rifles, poor guns made on the spur of the moment. It was a hard matter to sight and then make any sure execution when firing in battle line, but usually the bullet hit somewhere!

As additional recruits kept coming in, the companies were filled and another muster took place on Jan. 8th. A full quota of officers was supplied: field officers, colonel and lieutenant-colonel, major, surgeon and assistant surgeons, quartermaster and adjutant. Of course as the regiment began to be filled up, there also appeared with its numbers of sick, the army hospital. There was no building in the camp suitable, and so a residence building was secured about five blocks down into the city. Sickness of various kinds soon attacked the new recruits. That was the soldier's great enemy. The first man in our company to succumb did so as a result of taking cold during an attack of measles. I doubt whether he had proper care. His father came for the body, and another comrade and myself were retained as guard of honor until he was received into the train and interred in the family cemetery.

Not long after this, I myself took a very bad cold, had considerable fever and a cankered sore throat. I remained in camp and was obliged to report sick and to proceed to the hospital to receive my medicine and have my throat treated. I thought the treatment a cruel one, and could not see that it did me much good after a whole week of sore throat to have a coarse brush saturated with some kind of solution poked down me. I asked the doctor how often I had to come to take that kind of treatment. He was a Swiss-German, a little dried-up old man with not much sympathy for our soldiers. After the Battle of Shiloh he cared more for the enemy's soldiers than for us. He swore at me and said I might be pleased if I should get well in two or three weeks. I went once

or twice, but an experience like that usually tried the metal of a soldier and made him think of home and mother.

As the regiment was rapidly filling up and we had received uniforms, arms, and accoutrements we trained in battalion drill and dress parade in which we made quite a show for the people of Niles. They always came out to see us, especially on Sunday afternoons.

The 22nd of February was a memorable day for the regiment. We were drawn up in line and marched out of camp into an open field where we formed a hollow square. A double sleigh soon appeared, drawn by two spirited black horses and carrying a number of ladies from Niles. Halting in the middle of the hollow square, one of the ladies rose up in the sleigh and displayed a beautiful silk flag, which she presented in a few well-chosen remarks to the Colonel, Frances Quinn, who in turn accepted it for the regiment. This flag was sewed by hand by the ladies of Niles and bore the inscription "Michigan expects every man to do his duty." This flag was borne by the regiment for the first two years of service. The color sergeant was wounded at Shiloh and afterwards died. Some years ago I had a photograph taken of the flag, showing its tattered folds. By a general order from U. S. Grant after the Battle of Middleburg, Tennessee, this flag was to have all the battles engaged in up to that time inscribed on its folds. After the return south of the regiment from re-enlistment and furlough, a new set of colors were given us by the State and the old Niles flag was retained by Col. W. H. Graves of Adrian, Michigan. He kept it until his death and then it was turned over to his brother, S. E. Graves in whose care I believe it is still kept.

As time passed in our daily duties, preparing for the active field of war, camp life began to be monotonous, and many were the speculations that went the camp around as to what disposition would be made of us when finally ready. There was considerable anxiety to be in the front doing something. And yet not a few began to get cold feet! It was beginning

to dawn on them that a soldier's life was not made up of picnics and frolics, and that we had not yet arrived on the field of battle nor undergone many of the privations and sufferings of war with sickness and death always ahead. These things were yet to come and we began to think again of home and mother. Some complained and even wished themselves out of it, but of this class there are always some. They grumbled and found fault continuously. Where could have been their patriotism or what could they have been expecting—to be feted and feasted? It had been made evident that if we saved the Nation from destruction it would be a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

About the middle of February there went a rumor through the camp that we would receive orders to move. The regiment now being fairly well equipped, and spring on its way when operations could commence in the South, most of us were anxious to be in the field. The final order came at last about the 15th of March and all was bustle getting ready. Letters were written and some of the superfluous articles which could not be carried in our knapsacks were sent home.

On the 19th of March we started out for St. Louis. The line of march from the camp to the railroad depot was a sight to see. The air was chilly and filled with fine snow. Yet on the march the sun broke through the clouds at times presenting an inspiring sight—a sea of flashing bayonets, the colors flying and the bands playing. All the city of Niles had turned out to see us off, as well as a big crowd of people from all the surrounding country. Many had relatives and friends in that column stepping to the music.

Just the day before, I had graduated into manhood's age,—21 years.

At the depot the loading commenced at once. There were four freight cars for the officer's horses and the quartermaster's stores, and twenty-four passenger cars for the human freight. The sad reflection that in all probability many of us would never return, was in a measure forgotten in boarding

the cars and arranging ourselves with our swelled knapsacks, haversacks, canteens and guns. The cars used in that day were not like the modern cars nor like the Pullmans that carried our over-seas soldiers. At last we were loaded and the train began to move amidst the cheers of the crowds, the waving of flags, the good-byes and God-bless-yous. In that mass of people might be seen fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters and sweethearts, with tearful eyes wondering whether they again would have the joy of beholding their loved ones. This same experience was being exacted almost every day all over this great land.

Our first stop was made at Buchanan where a large crowd assembled. Here the same scenes were gone through with, for many of the men had friends among the people gathered there. One thing I shall never forget. Out of the crowd stepped a man bearing a basket of the finest, nicest fried cakes. Stepping up into the car he first began to pass them out so that all might get a share of the good cheer he was bearing in that basket. But the train began to move and so also had our benefactor to move. Lifting his basket above our heads, he poured out his wonderful gifts first on one side of the car then on the other. No time was lost among us of getting our share while amidst cheers and shouts the man sprang safely to the ground. This one incident I am sure all have remembered. It relieved the tension of parting feelings.

All through our service, through the exposure and hardships that try men's souls, there were always a few characters among so many who with a witty and ready tongue could bring out something to relieve tension and discouragement. This was one of the things which kept us from getting morbid and thinking of the home we had left far behind.

I had never come this way before and as the train sped on its way through villages and open country my mind was constantly occupied with the passing scenery. It kept me, as well as others, from thinking too much of home and friends. In every village, and even out in open country, whenever it was

noticed as we passed that it was soldiers being sped forward to the front, flags and handkerchiefs were waving.

Arrived at Calumet (now South Chicago) our train was switched on the Chicago and Alton railroad and soon was speeding its way across the Illinois prairies. At Joliet or Peoria, Illinois, the train stopped to give us coffee and let us eat our lunch. The crowded condition in which we found ourselves was beginning to be tedious. To lie down was impossible. It was difficult even to turn around. On through the night the train kept speeding, stopping only for water or coal or to let another train pass on a sidetrack. I think the train was drawn by two locomotives. By daylight we were passing through Springfield, the home of our illustrious President, Abraham Lincoln. Finally about ten o'clock we arrived at Alton on the Mississippi River, and disembarked from the train. It was surely a great relief, for having been confined twenty-four hours in such cramped and crowded conditions, our feet had really become numb.

A steamer was lying in wait for us in the river. We boarded, and after all was loaded we swung out on the breast of the Father of Rivers. This also was a new experience to most of us, and twenty-five miles down this river brought us up to the wharf at St. Louis. There we disembarked and were drawn up in line along the wharf. With our accoutrements and knapsacks we stood in line for two whole hours waiting for General H. W. Halleck to make up his mind when and where to send us. We had not had any breakfast and stood wondering if he cared. After some discussion we were marched on board a large river steamer for the present. We made ourselves as comfortable as we could in the crowded and cramped condition we found ourselves in. With the chill of a north-east wind upon us, we tried to crowd ourselves into the engine room to keep warm. But never mind, boys!—We've answered our country's call, so brace up, for there's more still ahead.

Next day a steamer came up the river loaded with Confederate prisoners from Fort Donelson and a sorry looking

lot they were, shivering with cold and but thinly clad for a northern climate. We felt sorry for them, but did not know how soon some of us would have to change places with them. Our fears were fulfilled in the very near future. That same day, after the prisoners were unloaded we were changed over to their steamer. Here an incident occurred which showed what a "greeny" a raw recruit is. On the steamer we first boarded were stacks of hardtack boxes. We had heard a great deal about soldiers eating hardtack, and so eager were some of the soldiers that a guard had to be placed over them to keep them from breaking into the boxes so that they might sample Uncle Sam's dainties. They finally succeeded in doing it, too. While in the training camp at Niles we had received baker's bread, baked and brought into camp by some contractor. Also, before starting, each man received three days rations of soft bread. But so eager were these soldiers when they succeeded in breaking into the boxes of hardtack that in order to make way for it in their haversacks they took out the soft bread and threw it into the river. Some were more cautious. They got some first and sampled it, and of course not finding it so very palatable they were wise enough to retain their soft bread as long as it lasted, satisfied that it would be time enough for the other when we could get nothing else.

The third day after arriving at St. Louis, our steamer backed out from the wharf and headed down stream with the precious human freight. While the higher officers may have known our destination, so far as the common soldier is concerned he is not expected to know from one move to another what is before him. His is not to ask the reason why, his but to do and die. The weather was yet quite chilly and it snowed some while we were at St. Louis.

I do not know how to describe our condition on that steamer. If you have never seen one of those river steamers you can not imagine how one thousand men could find room to make themselves comfortable from the cold in chilly weather. Of course the officers occupied the cabin rooms and some place for the

sick was provided. But the privates had to be content with such things as were possible and that was certainly not band-box style! The second day, we arrived at Cairo, Illinois, the point where the Ohio River flows into the Mississippi. Here we noticed for the first time a little war-like preparation. On the point of land extending out between the two rivers, forts had been erected to command the rivers, and troops were stationed. A stop was made here and General B. M. Prentiss boarded the steamer with his staff to take command of a division in Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing on the west bank of the Tennessee River to which our regiment was assigned.

That same afternoon our steamer moved up the Ohio River and landed at Paducah, Kentucky, at the mouth of the Tennessee River. The Ohio River was a swirling flood overflowing its banks far out on the flats on the Kentucky side. All kinds of flood furniture were floating in the stream—chicken coops, hog pens, and portions of buildings. It was a sight to behold! We laid up again on the crowded boat to spend the night. We had no cooked food, the only warm thing was coffee which each soldier prepared for himself. Each put the coffee beans in the bottom of his tin cup and after crushing it with his bayonet held it under the scalding water from the steam pipe. We were six days and night on that steamer and the only cheer we got was what we made ourselves when someone would start up, "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave", and at the other end, "We'll Hang Jeff Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." Such diversion relieved us from trying conditions. Our steamer, (the *Luminary* it was called) lay up at the mouth of the Tennessee during the night. Some of our Co. D quartered upon the hurricane deck on account of the crowded condition below. There was no shelter over our heads, only the blue of star-lit sky.

An incident occurred here which might have been serious, yet in another way it caused considerable amusement. Just across the river, on the Illinois side, was a camp of Illinois infantry.

After it became full daylight we up on the hurricane deck were watching their movements. The Sergeant had stepped in front of the company tents for roll call. Half a dozen came out in line and he began calling the roll. Pretty soon some more crawled out of their tents. As the first had already answered all the names up to that time, they now exchanged places with the newcomers and crawled back into their tents. So it kept on until all had attended the roll call. It was very amusing to us to see such unmilitary proceedings. We had noticed meanwhile a darky boy down near the river. He seemed to be carrying something in his hand, but we paid little attention, being more interested in the roll call. Suddenly a bullet came whizzing across, passed between the legs of one of our boys who was sitting on the cabin deck and struck through the cabin window where it sent pieces of glass all over the table where the officers were eating their breakfast. There was an instant's bustle around that table,—probably everyone thought we'd been attacked. Presently out from the front end of the cabin and down the stairs to the lower deck and out from the gang plank came the officer of the guard inquiring what it was all about. He was a great tall redheaded Irishman and I guess was red enough otherwise by that time! The darky boy was pointed out to him as the cause of the disturbance. Starting after that darky in double quick time he caught him by the neck, jerked him up into the air and basted him where he sat down until he yelled. "You black spalpeen of a Nigger" he cried. "I'll learn you not to be shooting this careless way." Of course by this time the whole regiment had rushed out to see what was going on. Some years ago at a reunion, I asked the question in open session whether any comrade present could tell when the 12th Mich. Infantry was first fired upon and where. Not a word was heard. Lieut. Flanigan being present, I called out, "Lieut. Flanigan, do you remember where you basted that little darky boy for firing his pistol, and where the bullet hit?"

And sure enough, he remembered.

During the next forenoon we passed Fort Henry where a Confederate force had fortified themselves. Quite a naval battle occurred there later and the fort was captured by Gen. Grant's army. From now on up the river we began to be more watchful. I think a gunboat went ahead of us. The weather began to be warmer and as we passed Savannah we knew we were getting near our destination.

Along in the morning of the sixth day we stopped near Pittsburg Landing. Here were several steamers unloading and so our steamer had to go a little distance above. The whole regiment (all accoutered) disembarked, and climbing up the steep bluff from the river we marched the little distance to the Landing. Here was all military bustle. Camps appeared in the timber back from the river. We halted in an open field where our first camp was staked out by Lieut. Col. W. H. Graves. He had been in the three months service and understood how it was done. Long before night the entire regiment was quartered, for the first time under canvas and that in the enemy's country the 26th day of March, 1862, just ten days before the battle. Battling began in fact almost at once, and while there were none of us killed yet our enemies were getting our blood up. But it was a long fight and a strong fight and a fight altogether. I think none escaped the fighting,—high or low, rich or poor.

As soon as we were settled, we took the first opportunity we had to get out our knapsacks for a change of underwear and clean shirts. On removing our underwear and our shirts, we found to our horror that we were covered with those nasty crawling gripping graybacks who were feasting on our loyal blood. We immediately went on a war of extermination and a long war we had! We got them from being jammed and crowded in that dirty old steamer that brought up the Fort Donelson prisoners. We just got seeded down with them and they must have liked our Yankee blood. But it's not a pleasant subject. Nevertheless, all fared alike, no soldier escaped, and while the graybacks were a constant menace to us yet

they occasioned considerable merriment throughout all our service.

The area now Shiloh military park, as purchased by the United States Government, was soon covered with the white tents of the Union Army. Of course we now had to be initiated into all the conditions of military life in the active field. Picket and guard duty, drill and fatigue duties, the new conditions regarding cooking and eating—all that, we gradually adjusted to. Cooking was a problem to the new recruits, for cooking in camp “kittles” over an open fire sometimes cooks the food but far oftener simply burns it. But it was a case of “take your feast of beans, pork, and hardtack, sit on a log or on the ground, take your tin plate and cup of coffee on your lap and begin.” Of course all of these things were improved in time as we got initiated by hard experience.

Most everyone has heard of how the Union soldier could adjust himself to all kinds of weather. We were given severe tests under trial conditions and took advantage of every opportunity afforded to improve our powers of endurance amid the exposures of camp and field. A few days after we arrived we shifted our camp, marched about three miles and took up the front and centerline of our army where we joined General Prentiss’ division. We pitched our tents and again resumed our camp life. Our camp was located in the timber on a very pleasant piece of ground near a spring that afforded us good water. Those who were off duty broke the monotony of camp life somewhat by interesting reading, and writing to friends, while a good portion passed their time playing cards. The last Sunday before the battle, a chaplain from an Ohio regiment from Sherman’s division at the request of our chaplain, Eldred, came to hold divine service. The bugle call was announced, and those who were interested or drawn there, gathered and sat in a circle on the ground. A couple of hardtack boxes had been secured for a pulpit upon which was placed a somewhat dim light. Here indeed was a scene for

an artist. A familiar hymn or two were sung, after which the chaplain led in prayer. To me this was a very solemn and impressive service and one which I never forgot. The man of God seemed to be deeply touched and some high spiritual feeling seemed to inspire him, while a feeling of awe crept over the rest of us. This certainly was in deep contrast to the time just a week from that very hour when over nearly all of that thirty six hundred acres of battlefield thousands of brave men lay silent in death while numbers untold were bleeding and dying, and hundreds of wounded were being moved to the rear. Then the place was to resound with the crack of musketry, the roar of heavy artillery from the gunboats and mingled groans and shouts of victor and vanquished. What a change from that Sabbath evening's hour of divine service!

In speaking of the battle itself I do not wish to go into it historically for that has already been done. Nor do I want to go into detail. Much has been written in regard to it and yet there are points which are not yet understood and I do not know as they ever will be. General Grant says in his *Memoirs*, "No battle of the Civil War is so misunderstood as the Battle of Shiloh and sometimes I think purposely so." Now what did General Grant mean when he said that? It is generally understood that General Grant was at that time under orders from General H. W. Halleck with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Grant could act only according to Halleck's orders and anyone who has read about it or who was in active service at that time knows the circumstances and feelings existing between these two men after Grant's victory at Fort Donelson. They can readily understand the position of General Grant at the time he was restored to his command at Pittsburg. He was under orders from Halleck, and although the army was his to command, he was to hold his forces until the arrival of General Buell who was coming from Nashville, Tennessee with 25,000 men to join Grant. Then the combined army was to move on to Corinth, Mississippi, where the Confederate army

was concentrating 42,000 men. The only order of General Halleck was the above order,— no order for Grant to fortify himself for his own defense in view of the possibility that the Confederate army might come out of Corinth, only 22 miles away, and give battle before General Buell's forces should arrive. This is just what the Confederates did and the result came very near to a disastrous defeat. The fortifying could have been easily accomplished inasmuch as in flank and rear we were naturally fortified, and positions in front could have been selected in which we could easily have fortified ourselves in a very short time.

It is now many years since that terrible conflict and most of the actors in it have gone to their reward. It is not my purpose to present any comment for argument but just to note a few points about the movements of both armies. Why the Union army should have been resting so quietly without taking the usual military precautions in front of an enemy I believe I have already hinted at in the status of feeling between department commander and the active commander of the army. I have been very much interested in the study of that campaign and I have drawn from the reports of both armies, and also from officials in high rank in the Confederate army. As soon as it was ascertained at Confederate headquarters at Corinth that General Buell had left Nashville with 25,000 men, plans were set on foot at once. Scouts were immediately put on his trail and reported to Corinth every night. The distance from Nashville was 125 miles and they could readily figure approximately when he would reach Pittsburg to make a junction with Grant. And so the head generals of the Confederates planned that if they could move out upon Grant's army, combat it singly and secure his surrender, it would then be an easy matter to secure Buell's army when it arrived. This the Confederates resolved to do, and the world knows they did.

I do not think it is generally sensed what the results might easily have been if the Confederate plans had succeeded more fully. With the combined Union army either captured or

annihilated, what was to hinder the Confederate army from recovering Tennessee and Kentucky and even crossing the Ohio into the North? But there is an old saying,—and is it not the truth?—that man proposes but God disposes.

Some may not agree with me on the point I wish to make here, but at any rate let us go to Corinth now where the Confederate army is encamped.

The plans have been made to move upon the Union army at Pittsburg Landing. By a conference of their commanding generals after midnight of the 2nd of April, orders have been given out to every commanding general of a division that the move is to commence at high noon on the 3rd of April. The routes, assignments in the line of march, orders to the flanking divisions to concentrate at a little hamlet called Monterey nine miles distant,—all this being perfectly understood by everyone, the Adjutant General, Jones, of General A. S. Johnston's staff said to the generals: "You have your orders verbally. I have not time to make out written orders but will see that all have them by nightfall." This report I have here before me with Colonel Jones' own signature. Now let us see what happens.

On the 3rd of April at high noon the Confederate army begins moving out of Corinth. Commander General A. S. Johnston and Commander General Beauregard with their respective staffs do not start out until very late in the afternoon, supposing of course that the army is on the move and will be by that time almost to Monterey. What is their surprise after going a short distance in the wake of the army to find everything standing still. They inquire, and are told that those behind are waiting for the advance to move. Beauregard sends an aide-de-camp to General Polk riding up to the General asking, "General, why are you not marching?" the General replies simply, "I am waiting for written orders." The day is closing, nightfall setting in, and the army goes into camp not having yet reached Monterey.

That was the beginning of a delay which seems to me Providential. Then what happened? Buell's army was on its way to Grant. The Confederates knew it, and knew also that in order to attack Grant singly they would have to commence battle Friday morning. Thursday brought the entire Confederate army to Monterey,—still eleven miles from Pittsburg Landing. Friday morning the army started from Monterey. A portion of it had an engagement with some of General Sherman's Union troops. I remember well hearing the roar of cannon. Simultaneously with this engagement, the heavens grew black with on-coming storm which broke with another kind of thunder. Down came the rain, drenching the marching host of the Confederate army, impeding their progress and making the roads almost impassable for artillery and heavy trucking such as the ammunition and supply trains. Night closed in and they were not yet near the Union army. Though Saturday opened up bright and fair, yet it took them until late in the afternoon to arrive where they could draw up their line ready to give battle to the Union forces. They resolved not to attack until early daylight and then with 42,000 men to move upon the unprepared enemy who would be sleeping quietly in their tents. General Johnston felt confident of success, and he was determined to see it through in order to retrieve the reverses of that spring's campaign involving the loss of so many of his department and also that he might remove the cloud cast on his name by the criticism from the southern people.

That evening there was a conference of the leading generals. General Beauregard made the suggestion that inasmuch as they had lost two days so that the Union Army must be apprised of their presence and be ready for them, and that since in all probability General Buell must have already arrived, it would be better for the Confederates to turn back to Corinth, fortify themselves more securely and fight the Union army on the defensive. General Johnston said that while he considered all that General Beauregard had said, yet the army was now

in the presence of their enemies and he was resolved to give battle. He declared he would fight them if they were a million. The Union army he was sure, could not present a stronger front than he could. And with this decision the Confederate generals settled down to wait until the first streak of light to pounce on their unsuspecting enemy.

The Union army were sleeping in their tents, and yet in a portion of that army there was some stir for the Lieut. Col. of our regiment could not rest. He felt oppressed by some unseen impending danger and resolved to impress our division commander with the defenseless condition of our army. The upshot of it was that a force of 200 men, a portion of the 25th Mo. Infantry and also the same from the 12th Mich. Infantry were told to reconnoiter our front. I am now speaking from my own experience—I was one of that number. We were roused a little after midnight to fall in line, the Captain counting us off. He allowed those to fall out who did not feel well. I would have been excused as I was cook that week for the squad I belonged to, but I decided to go. After waiting some time at headquarters we at last started out about 200 strong. The stars were shining, and as nearly as I could judge it must have been about three o'clock in the morning. We reached our picket line which was only a short distance. Here we were divided into three squads. Major Powell of the 25th Mo. Infantry was commanding by order of Col. Peabody. I have a typewritten account of how Col. Peabody on his own responsibility ordered out this force saying to one of his officers before the move was made, that he would not live to see the result of it. He was right,—not more than four hours from that time he was shot from his horse, dead.

But to return to our scouting expedition, we started off in our three squads through the woods in what seemed to me as near as I could judge, a southwesterly direction. Once or twice we came to an opening and saw log cabins which were deserted though we heard the crowing of fowls. At one time in the darkness we came near opening fire on our own men

of the party to our right who were coming toward us. Had one of our rifles been discharged there would have been a slaughter, and the enemy would have been apprised of our coming. Again we separated when presently we came upon an open spot in the timber. When we halted, the first streak of daylight had appeared and we noticed at a short distance a rise of ground which seemed to be covered with thick underbrush. As we watched we noticed something white moving through the brush and in another moment we spied a horseman whose movements we made out to be those of an enemy. Our Captain at once ordered our counter march to the rear, but we had no sooner got well started than the crack of several muskets was heard and bullets were soon whizzing after us. I feel queer yet when I think what the result would have been had we walked unawares straight into the battle lines of 42,000 of the enemy! We soon were forming with the other squads in skirmish lines, advancing, firing, taking cover wherever we could. The enemy was as yet out of sight, hidden in the timber and brush and we could only direct our fire toward the flash from their guns. Several of our force were already wounded, one mortally. However we kept moving forward. As Dr. Kedzie has said, "Knowing nothing we feared nothing." We had now covered quite a space in advancing and as the rattling of musketry became thicker and faster it became evident that there must be quite a force in front of us. Here as I took cover behind a tree hardly large enough to cover me and kept busily firing, several enemy bullets were driven into the tree about at the line of my head. One just clipped by my right ear. Evidently someone took me for a good mark.

Daylight now came streaming through the woods. There was a short lull in the firing, and looking off to the left front I discovered a cavalry force moving to our left. I called the attention of Major Powell to them and suggested that perhaps they were endeavoring to flank us. He watched them a moment and decided that was what they were trying to do, whereupon he called his bugler and immediately sounded the retreat.

As soon as that movement began, the enemy followed, pouring a galling fire upon us. We were endeavoring to carry off our wounded, and so our progress was slow.

We had not retreated far when we met Col. Moore of the 21st. Mo. Infantry with five companies of his regiment. He rated us as cowards for retreating. We warned him not to be too bold or he would get into trouble. It was not twenty-five minutes after that before he was wounded twice and his force nearly annihilated or put to rout. Major Powell endeavored to hold back the enemy but could not stand against them. Our battle lines gave way and the Major himself was killed before we reached camp.

As soon as the enemy got within sight of our camp they began to come on with renewed strength. Doubtless the commanders were satisfied that we were unprepared to meet them.

I have mentioned that I was cook for my squad during the week of the battle. After I reached camp carrying a wounded man, I picked up a pail and started for water at the Rhea Springs, not supposing even then that the enemy would drive us from our camp. About half a mile on my way to the spring, I stepped out to a clear field where there was a camp of the 53rd Ohio Infantry. A group of soldiers had gathered looking westward across a ravine from which continued fighting could be heard. In another instant the quartermasters came riding in from the south, and reported that the Confederate army were coming in force, that Col. Moore's men were routed and in retreat and that Col. Moore had been wounded twice. I looked across the ravine, saw the battle line of the Confederates, and started on a run toward the spring for my pail of water. Arriving there I found men in crowds from Sherman's division at the Shiloh Church, getting water and watering horses and mules. I dipped up my pail of water and started back towards our camp. I had gone but a short distance when on looking back I saw men, horses and mules on a run, a perfect rout. The Confederate line had already appeared and yet none of Sherman's men were in line.

As I came in sight of the camp of the 53rd up in the field, that regiment was forming in line of battle on the edge of the timber just east of their camp. I had not gone far before this regiment began firing and the bullets whistled by me. I held to my pail of water until I arrived at our tent. Our division was out in line of battle a little distance in advance on a rise of ground. The Confederate lines were pouring a withering fire into our army. Already men were leaving the lines. Many wounded were drifting through camp to the rear. I went into the tent, set down my pail, filled my canteen and got my gun and accoutrements for it did not look as though there would be any breakfast. Bullets were riddling the tent, and as I stepped out I saw our men wavering. The battle line was breaking. Both of Prentiss' lines gave way and broke for the rear,—also Sherman's division. Some distance to our rear we re-formed. Just as the new lines began to form, the artillery began work. I halted where the new lines were, but many pushed on through to the rear and I did not see them come into the battle line that day.

The battle soon became general, and I need not speak any further on the progress of this terrible conflict which lasted all that Sunday, April 6, 1862. Enough has been written so that anyone interested may easily be informed of all that went on.

The day closed with the Union army still holding sufficient ground to stand. I stayed in the line until I lost every comrade of my company. I was in the last effort we made to repel the Confederate army. Exhausted at length, I lay down on the bare ground that Sunday night under one of the large siege guns up on the bluff above the river and went to sleep. This cannon was covered with a canvas. I looked out and saw the stars shining. The battle had closed for that night and only an occasional shell from the gunboats came crashing through the timber. Some time during the night I woke up and turned over. Something cold was on my shoulders,—it felt like water. Feeling around I discovered that it was a

little rivulet and that it was running under my body down the bluff into a deep ravine. I sat up, resting my head on my knees and looked out from under the canvas. It was raining. What a godsend to both Blue and Gray, lying wounded out on the battlefields! It stopped the fire which the shells had started at many points in the dry grass, and also provided water for the parched throats of those who could move only a few inches.

With the light of another day, the battle again resumed, and with three fresh divisions of Buell's army which had joined us and with Lew Wallace's division and the broken organization of Grant's army, the contest was resumed in full fury. Crawling out from under my shelter, I moved down to where I could fill my canteen with dirty Tennessee water and a few hardtacks. I fell in with a portion of our regiment that our Lieut. Col. Graves had picked up, and we marched out again to the battle line. We were attached to a portion of Buell's men, as a reserve. By two o'clock, with occasional downpours of rain, the Confederates gave up the struggle and began their retreat back to Corinth. They showed themselves a wiser but a sadder army and left us master of the field of human slaughter. We followed up the retreating army and found among the fallen, Blue and Gray intermingled. Some were cold and stark in the embrace of death, some were breathing out their lives. Thousands of them had lain there all night torn and bleeding with no hand to lend assistance.

One day not long ago when the Armistice of the World War was being celebrated, I heard two ladies talking. One of them was saying what a terrible war this last one had been. The other answered that the Civil War was a terrible war too.

"Yes," said the first woman, "but that was only a picnic."

If that lady had walked with me on that Monday afternoon close upon the retreating Confederates, she would never have wanted to witness another such "picnic." There is one experience I would like to speak of in particular. I came upon three Confederate soldiers, two of them wounded so sorely

that they were just breathing their last. One was a beardless boy, not more than fourteen or fifteen years old. He was sitting leaning up against a tree and as I approached him he called out in a clear voice:

"Well, if you are going to kill me,—kill me."

I said, "Why do you think I want to kill you?"

He answered, "Our folks say that you kill all the prisoners."

I replied, "Yes, your people have told you many things. They would make us out savages."

"But what are you going to do with me?" he asked.

"Why," said I, "the ambulances are out picking up all the wounded and they will come for you too."

A piece of shell had shattered his hip and he could not rise upon his feet. Just then an ambulance came near and I called their attention to this severely wounded boy. He continued saying like all the people did down there,

"What you'se come down to fight we-uns for? If you want the niggers I wisht you had all of them. I haven't got any."

When he asked again what would be done with him I told him that when they came after him he would no doubt be taken aboard the hospital boat lying in the Tennessee River where he would receive attention. He said he had a mother in Illinois and wanted to know if he would be allowed to see her. I told him I thought so, and that if ever he reached her I'd advise him to stay there. Again assuring him that he would certainly be cared for when the ambulance returned, I left him. I have wondered many a time whether he ever reached his mother.

My fellow comrade had now left me, so I plodded my way towards our camp which the Confederates had captured and occupied the day before. Here and everywhere the battle strife was evident. Of course our camps were rifled of everything that could be carried away. Some of our tents were burned, mine among them. Just on the right of our camp I saw the dead body of Col. Peabody, Commander of our brigade. He had evidently been shot from his horse for he lay with his

legs across a log and his head and shoulders on the ground. All the buttons and shoulder straps had been cut from his clothes.

It was growing dark and but few of the regiment had arrived at the camp. Most of them started back to the river. Here I had another melancholy experience, for as I tramped over the battlefield, thick with darkness and occasional rain, I stumbled over something, and bending down to see more distinctly I found myself looking into the face of a dead soldier. I hurried on, reached the Landing, and there I found what was certainly a conglomerate host!—soldiers from every army of the service hunting and inquiring for their comrades. I found two or three of mine, and we proceeded to find a place to lie down and get some needed rest. We found some straw and spread it under a baggage wagon that would keep us up out of the mud. There we lay down and slept while the rain kept steadily on. Next morning we crawled out from under our partial shelter, filled our canteens with Tennessee water, muddy from the rains, and with a few hardtacks settled down to our "picnic" breakfast. These were the common experiences which every soldier in the war had to meet.

After breakfast we went again to the battlefield and to our camp where we resumed our duties as a regiment organization. We buried our dead, cared for the wounded, and numbered our total loss at 192. Our division being badly torn by this battle, we were assigned to John A. Logan's division and encamped with them.

It seemed to us that all the clouds in the Universe had gathered over western Tennessee and were sending down a continual deluge which at times we felt was cold enough to freeze. We lacked the most necessary things,—supplies, medical facilities and hospitals. Things began to tell on our army and as we moved toward Corinth we had to leave the sick behind at every step. The only thing to do with them was to send them north by steamboat even though there was very inadequate medical attention given to them on board so that many died before they arrived. Conditions in the army grew

worse every day. We were constantly moving, perhaps only a few miles at a time, and our supply and baggage trains were often mired so that they could not come up with us for days. Meanwhile we would be left without shelter, food or hospital care, and this soon caused nearly all to become sick. Stomach trouble, diarrhea, fever and chills soon brought a large share of our army to the point where they were in no shape for offensive service against any enemy. General H. W. Halleck now arrived from headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., and took command in person, but I doubt whether any of the rank and file believed that conditions were bettered thereby. His commanders and army generally believe to this day that he could have captured Beauregard's army and not have allowed them to get away. No soldier who served in that campaign will ever forget it.

Our own regiment, the 12th Mich. Infantry got so reduced by sickness and death on account of exposure and hardship that General Logan sent us back to the river to recruit. But alas! That was no place to recruit. Sick soldiers as we were, scores died and many were sent home. There was not a building for a hospital, nor physicians to care for us, nor the needed medical supplies. I myself was sick for three weeks and became so weak that I despaired of my life and felt I should never see home again. But He who cares for all His children must surely have been watching over me, for I recovered slowly. Many years later I offered up my thanks to Him as I knelt on that battlefield on the 54th anniversary of that terrible conflict.

(To be continued)

DEARBORN IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

BY CAPT. ROBERT H. LARSON

Dearborn

IT IS difficult to picture Dearborn as it was during World War I. It is now a rapidly growing community of about 65,000 persons; then it was a quiet little village of less than 1,000. A map of the village made in 1916 shows about 100 city blocks; now there are about 1,000 such blocks plus all of the industrial area including the monster Rouge plant. The village was incorporated in 1893.¹ Springwells, now the larger part of Dearborn was incorporated as a village in 1919.

In that period Dearborn was supported principally by the surrounding farms. There were brickyards within the village limits. The Michigan Central railroad had a small repair yard there, and the Oliver Plow Company an agency, but by far the largest industry was the new Ford tractor plant which had been started in 1916 about where Brady Street intersects Michigan avenue.

In 1915 Mr. Ford had called in his real estate representative and directed his attention to the large plot of ground on Detroit's western border. In July of that year 1,000 acres of land were purchased and on it was started the present River Rouge plant. The actual construction was begun April 1, 1917. This is what Mr. Ford said in 1919 about this new project: "It was my intention to build a new automobile plant for the manufacture of new cars on our property on the River Rouge, where the blast furnaces are now located so that a finished product could be made right there. But I had to wait until I knew what the courts would do with the finances."² So lest anyone have a mistaken notion that the Ford Motor company had a large

¹Legislative Acts, 1893, p. 719 quoted from *Michigan Manual*, 1917, p. 261.

²*Henry Ford, The Man, The Worker, The Citizen*, by J. R. Hamilton. New York, N. Y., 1927, pp 204-9. The *Dearborn Press* published a special anniversary edition on July 28, 1938 which summarized the story of the development of the various local plants. See p. 12 for complete account. The edition is entitled "Achievement Number."

factory in Dearborn during World War I it should be made clear that it was in process of construction and that there were blast furnaces but nothing of what we see there today. Mention will be made later of the ship building plant and naval training station on the River Rouge which Mr. Ford provided for the government without cost.

Dearborn as a village received its water from the Rouge through a filtration plant built and owned by Mr. Ford, and from 22 wells scattered throughout the inner circle of the village. There was no sewer system until 1918 when work was started on a complete system. Seven churches served the community. There were three fraternal orders for men, and three for women. The Garden Club functioned regularly during the entire war period.³ There were two political parties in the village, the Union and the Citizens; and in the township three, the Republican, the Democratic, and the Prohibition.⁴ The *Dearborn Independent* was the sole newspaper for the first year of the war but after June 14, 1918 it had a competitor in the *Dearborn Press*.⁵

The community was strongly German, about one third. While the German element caused no serious obstruction of the war effort, there was some reluctance to subscribe for War bonds and a few cases of objectionable comments about the American government.

There is no newspaper evidence of the attitude of the citizens of Dearborn upon hearing that war had been declared. Witnesses interviewed state there was a peculiar feeling of tenseness, not a great deal of hilarity, and no celebrations. This might be attributed to the presence of such a large proportion of foreign born. There was no military organization near Dearborn at the time and no officer is listed in the Michigan National Guard of that day as residing in Dearborn.⁶

³Files of the *Dearborn Independent* for 1914 and 1915 and the *Dearborn Press* for 1918.

⁴*Dearborn Independent*, Dec. 24, 1915. Also Mr. Guinan in personal interview.

⁵Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Dearborn Press* bears the date June 14, 1918.

⁶*Michigan Manual*, 1917, pp. 888-898.

A total of slightly less than 200 men left from the township during the War. Since Dearborn was given as the home post office of both villagers as well as those residing outside but in the township, it is difficult to draw any lines and say how many were from the village. The *Dearborn Press* of June 21 lists 71 names of persons in service with one killed in action and one wounded.⁷

Several organizations came into being as a result of the War but it appears they were tardy in becoming effective. One exception was the local chapter of the American Red Cross. Throughout the War this group met regularly, sometimes four times each week, in one of the school rooms, to make bandages, garments, and carry on the usual work performed by this splendid organization. The auxiliary to the Red Cross made up a gift package which was presented to each person leaving for service.⁸ Dearborn had a unit of the U. S. Boys Working Reserve which had for its function to assist farmers who were short of hands.⁹

The Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense sponsored a parent-teachers group at about this time through its educational committee and from newspaper accounts it met frequently during the War. This P. T. A. group assisted in needed war work, such as registration for service, food production and home economics, maintenance of existing social agencies, health and recreation, an educational program, Liberty Loan drives, and home and foreign relief. The Board of Commerce cooperated in selling war bonds and provided celebrations for men leaving for the service. Dearborn had a local unit of the Wayne County War Board.¹⁰

This latter group was of an official nature and represented the Treasury in selling war bonds and exercised certain authority in dealing with unpatriotic remarks of citizens. Their

⁷The *Dearborn Press*, June 21, 1918. The November 7, 1919 issue states that about 185 men were invited to a banquet served in honor of the veterans by the township officials.

⁸See files of the *Press* for the balance of 1918.

⁹The *Dearborn Press*, June 21, 1918.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, various issues during the Summer and Fall, 1918. Similar accounts were furnished by persons interviewed.

appointment came from Washington. The chairman was Mr. Arthur H. Schwartz, president of a Detroit clothing store who lived in Dearborn. The Board met several times in executive session during the War and frequently met informally. They were authorized to handle funds intended for the purchase of war bonds. This body was slow in getting organized and it was not until October 4, 1918 that it was completed, although it functioned before that time.¹¹

The *Dearborn Press* gave considerable space to the activities of organizations and individuals and to urging the purchase of War Savings stamps. Merchants carrying advertisements in its columns, frequently added their words of persuasion to those of the editor. There was started among Dearbornites a group of persons who had subscribed for at least one thousand dollars in war bonds to be known as the "One Thousand Dollar Club." Mr. Henry Ford and the late Mr. Henry A. Haigh are listed as members. The editor of the *Press* published a refutation of the story that banks were making money out of the sale of war bonds, explaining that all of their services were given free of any charge.¹²

There appeared in the issue of June 21 a paid announcement calling for the registration of German alien females over the age of fourteen years and directing that they appear at the Post Office between June 17 and 28. They were required to furnish four photographs of a specified size. Mr. Guinan, who was postmaster at the time, said that the response to this announcement was fairly prompt but that about forty per cent had to be contacted at their homes; several because of advanced age and some because of reluctance to cooperate. The result showed that all known aliens were registered.¹³ About fifty persons definitely refused to subscribe for war bonds and considerable pressure had to be placed upon them, but they eventually made a purchase. There were no difficulties which could not be handled by persuasion.

¹¹Personal statement of a member and the *Dearborn Press* for October 4, 1918.

¹²The *Dearborn Press*, June 21, 1918.

¹³*Ibid.*, same date. Mr. Guinan furnished this information in an interview.

Some mention perhaps should be made of certain accusations brought against Mr. Ford during the senatorial campaign. He was charged by his opponents with being friendly with the Germans because he retained in his service German sympathizers. In this regard, Carl Emde, an engineer, was particularly mentioned. Mr. Emde was a native of Germany, but was a naturalized American and there was no evidence of disloyalty. He was the engineer who perfected the Liberty motor. Mr. Ford would not permit a public denial of any of the charges and the subject can be properly placed in the category of "mud."¹⁴

This item brings to mind an editorial in the *Press* published August 23 in which the editor suggested that politics be "adjourned for the duration." Certainly this editor, if we may judge from the columns of his paper, gave full cooperation to the war effort. Beginning in July he published in each issue a picture with a short account of a Dearbornite who was in service. From time to time he gave full space on his front pages to letters from men in service, and in September he cooperated with the national program of sending the home town newspaper to men and women who were overseas.

The office of the Draft Board serving this community was located at Plymouth. This same office served all of the western end of Wayne County from Belleville to Northville and was known as Local Board Division No. 4, Wayne County, Michigan. Thus whenever men were inducted they had to report by car to Plymouth where they boarded transportation for Camp Custer or such other camps as were designated. A news item appearing on June 17 stated that the Board of Commerce gave "the boys a rousing send off." This consisted of a banquet and a parade of automobiles from Dearborn to Plymouth. On that date 43 men left from the western end of the county, five of them from Dearborn.¹⁵ While the Draft Board supervised registration of prospective inductees, assistance was given by both men and women's organizations.

¹⁴Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 263.

¹⁵The *Dearborn Press*, June 17, 1918.

In September of 1918 the *Press* published a complete list of persons who had requested deferment, giving the name, address, reason for request, and occupation. Of those who gave the address as Dearborn, there was a total of 171 asking deferment, while the total number registered from the entire township was 540 persons. Of the 171, thirteen gave alienage as the reason for making this request.¹⁶

The industrial phase of this subject is particularly interesting because of the presence within its limits of some of the Ford organization. Professor Hamilton¹⁷ of the University of North Carolina offers doubtless the most authentic account of the Ford war work because he actually interviewed Mr. Ford. He writes as follows:

"The tractor plant was first built in 1916. Soon after the United States declared war it became evident to the English government that the German submarine warfare was causing a dangerous food shortage in the British Isles, which do not even in time of peace produce food enough for the needs of the people. The English decided to bend every effort towards increasing the production of food at home. It was a serious difficulty. There were not enough horses in Great Britain to cultivate the land; evidently a tractor of some sort would have to be used. There were but few in Great Britain and no factories in which they could be made. Those in use were too large, heavy, and expensive. Just at this time the Fordsons which were being assembled in Manchester were given a test at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society. The report was favorable. Mr. Ford was urged to lend the drawings to the British government for the duration. Because of delays in getting into production it was decided to have Mr. Ford build them in Dearborn and ship them over.

"The tractor plant was not yet completed and Highland Park was busy on war production so a temporary plant was built at Dearborn and in 60 days tractors were being shipped.

¹⁶A supplement which is not firmly bound into the file appears with the pages for the *Dearborn Press* for June 28, 1918. From a reading of the various issues it is properly placed with the issue of this date.

¹⁷Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 263.

In three months the 5,000 were in use. It saved the day for Great Britain."

Lord Northcliffe came personally to Dearborn and tested the tractor in a nearby field. He cabled the first order and Mr. Ford sent Mr. Sorenson to England to make arrangements. Some of them are still in use (1943).

An immense addition to the tractor plant was begun, in which it was proposed to build six-ton army tanks; fifty per day was the goal. A news item reported that these "Whippet" tanks, as they were called, were being tested at the tractor plant and that construction would begin soon. But from later accounts it would appear that the building was not completed in time to be used.¹⁸

The story of the Eagle boats affords an illustration of what could be done to speed up boat building. Many look upon the achievements of Mr. Kaiser out on the west coast unmindful of an accomplishment which took place twenty-five years ago right here in Michigan. In February of 1918 Secretary Daniels called Mr. Ford and explained that one hundred vessels to be used as sub-chasers were wanted at the nearest possible moment. After giving Mr. Ford the details and hearing that there was no plant ready in Dearborn, he told the motor manufacturer that he had even no plans to offer him. But the secretary was insistent and he asked Mr. Ford if he would tackle the job. Mr. Ford's answer was: "I'll do it." The site selected was a marsh bordering on the River Rouge near Dix Road. The contract was signed February 15, 1918. The material began moving the next day, and the government began at once to dredge the channel, which was to be three quarters of a mile long reaching from the Detroit River. The plant was ready in three months. Twenty-five thousand cubic yards of concrete had been poured, four thousand tons of structural steel used, and one of the world's largest buildings built—all at a cost of two million dollars.¹⁹

¹⁸The *Dearborn Press*, Sept. 24, 1918.

¹⁹Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 263.

Everything from keels to cabinets, from frames to fittings, was made of pressed steel, from cold sheet metal fabricated by automatic machines which cut the exact pattern, punched the rivet holes 40 to 50 at a time, and bent every part to the proper shape. The main building was one third of a mile long, 350 feet wide, and 100 feet high. This Eagle boat was to be 204 feet long with a beam of 25 feet, drawing eight feet of water. While it had no torpedo tubes, it was able to travel 18 knots. The first one was in the water in July of 1918 and 50 were ready on November 11 when the War ended. The best record was 9 days, 22 hours from keel laying to launching, and 23 were made in one month.²⁰

The following story appeared in the *Dearborn Press*: "A group of editors from Mexico were visiting the Eagle plant. When they saw the subchasers nosing their way toward England they allowed their excitable Southern temperament to rise until their chatter vied with the riveting guns. 'That stream there,' said Mr. Ford, pointing an index finger down the sleepy Rouge River, 'takes a boat right to England.' As their guide, in addition to Mr. Ford, they had Mr. William Knudsen, a lanky Dane by descent, but 100% American in spirit, who led the way through the biggest building they were ever in. Knudsen is the man who gets things done for Henry Ford. You don't read his name in the papers often but he is the man who built most of the assembly plants between the two coasts."²¹

The editor of the *Press*, in the issue appearing the following week, was still very much astounded over the work of dredging the channel. He comments: "The work of cutting the channel from the Rouge to the Eagle plant has blocked the river to navigation above that place. Ye editor's boat is below the barrier and cannot reach its home port until necessary cubic yards of earth at the Ford plant are removed. This gigantic work, however, is a revelation for sore eyes and many inhabi-

²⁰Hamilton, *op. cit.*, p. 204.

²¹The *Dearborn Press*, June 21, 1918.

tants of Dearborn would not recognize their surroundings if visiting thereabouts."²²

The matter of wages appears in this item taken from the *Press*: "Mr. Ford has raised the wages of new employees from 43 to 50 cents per hour. The night shifts will be given a bonus of \$1 each night. The bulk of the skilled workers will make much more."²³

As in World War II so in the first World War, Mr. Ford offered his facilities to the Navy. To man the Eagle boats a representative of the Company was detailed to aid in recruiting, with the result that about twelve young men were obtained each day, most of them being placed in the training school then located on the bank of the Rouge. There they remained until the vessels were completed and taken out to sea. At one time, the editor of the *Press* reported, 700 sailors were camped near the plant. In the training school (and the Navy had one there in World War I as in the present World War) there was room for 1,200 men. To complete the picture of the Rouge area: "The editor ventures that the lower reaches of the Rouge is the scene of the greatest activity in construction lines anywhere in this country. The Eagles are launched from a submarine railroad. They are built on flat cars, probably the longest cars in the world in what is the largest building in the world on the conveyor plan, three tracks of seven ships at once, 21 ships, 21 days to complete each unit. A tractor then pulls them to one side where they slip onto a sinking trestle which drops them into the water."²⁴

The *Press* files contain the following bit of humor: "A Negro baptismal party in the River Rouge had occasion to thank the strong arm of the Navy for rescue from a longer immersion than any they had contemplated. Unaware that a government dredge had dug away the shoal on which they were standing, the twenty converts and their pastor stepped off into deep water at the given signal. Ensign F. J. Leonard,

²²The *Dearborn Press*, June 28, 1918.

²³*Ibid.*, July 26, 1918.

²⁴The *Dearborn Press*, July 12, 1918.

newly arrived, observed their distress and went to the rescue. A line of sailors was formed from the shore into the water, and the flock was handed back to safety."²⁵

In our present day no person may work upon war production unless he gives documentary evidence of his American citizenship. Contrast that requirement with the following note: "The area around the Eagle plant is designated as War Zone No. 4. Alien enemies working at the plant will not be allowed to enter this area. They have permits allowing them to work in war plants."²⁶

Shortage of manpower was a problem in the first World War as well as now. It was found necessary to call upon the women for assistance just as we are now doing. The *Press* refers to the women at the Ford tractor plant as "workerettes" and states that about 50 girls are employed there. They wore uniforms of khaki designed by Mrs. Ford. The following week the editor made this comment: "The khaki uniforms worn by the female workers at the Fordson tractor plant are rather nifty in appearance and a very sensible garment, but as yet we have failed to see any with the wartime badge of honor that Hans Reig spoke of when he was here last week—a patch on the west end."²⁷

The War Board was composed of representative business men. Besides the chairman of German name (who was really Jewish) there were the editors of the two newspapers, two clergymen, the postmaster, several merchants, and the superintendent of the public schools. The War Board in addition to promoting the sale of bonds also talked to persons who were believed to have unpatriotic leanings. There were some seven persons who "talked too much," and pressure was brought upon four of them. The War Board members were not connected with any draft boards but did assist in the registrations and worked out plans for parades to send men into the service with the best wishes of their fellow townsmen. At each

²⁵*Ibid.*

²⁶*Ibid.*

²⁷The *Dearborn Press*, Aug. 9, 1918.

of the Liberty Loan drives the Board cooperated fully with the authorities. The account given in the *Press*²⁸ for the last campaign indicated that Dearborn's quota was to be a quarter million dollars, of which the Board's own members pledged \$8,000. When the pledges were all in, it was reported that Dearborn had made an enviable record. Mr. Ford subscribed \$100,000 in his own name, and five million dollars for his Company, of which amount \$680,000 was credited to our City.²⁹

The campaign aroused some feeling: "When one of the tractor employees refused to buy a bond this week the indignant workmen proceeded to cover him with white lead. He was at the time-office bright and early the next morning with the necessary ten per cent to place upon a bond and he was accommodated with alacrity."³⁰

For many who lived through that first World War period the most devastating experience was the influenza epidemic. A week by week account might be given for Dearborn that would probably be typical of many communities in Michigan. Here are some items:—October 4: The flu epidemic at Camp Custer has delayed the October 7 draft. October 11: Spanish flu a stranger here—Dearborn health officer reports no cases of epidemic. October 25: The flu strikes Dearborn—churches and other public places closed by order of the Governor. Dearborn is in the grip of the flu. The Spanish grip or influenza that has been working havoc everywhere throughout the country has finally settled upon Dearborn with a rush and in consequence the public schools were ordered closed by the health officer to remain so until further notice. Superintendent Adams is in the epidemic's clutches, as are two of the teachers, and many other cases have developed among the students. Dr.

²⁸*Ibid.*, Sept. 27, 1918; October 11, 1918.

²⁹The *Dearborn Press*, October 11, 1918. The previous issue contained a front page photograph of all of the board's members with this line. "Men who are going to take Dearborn Township over the top." That they had Treasury Department authority to supervise the drive may be assumed from the statement made at the time of the Third Liberty Loan campaign: "A. H. Schwartz, captain of Dearborn District, Wayne County War Board, who is under the authority of the U. S. Treasury department, has sent a summons to all citizens of Dearborn Township, etc." The *Dearborn Press*, June 14, 1918. The headlines of that issue tell the story: "Patriots Rally—Township Assembles Saturday—Dearborn School Grounds Will Be Scene of Monster Turnout."

³⁰*Ibid.*, October 11, 1918.

Fisher reports, however, that no cases of a serious nature have been reported as yet. Dearborn churches, following the proclamation of Governor Sleeper, remained closed on Sunday, and all lodge meetings and public gatherings were dispensed with. The school building during the enforced idleness of the pupils will be thoroughly fumigated and may be reopened to classes Monday. The date of opening is not certain at the time however, and instructions to pupils will be bulletined at the Post Office. The people are warned here, as elsewhere, to remain calm and to report the appearance of the disease as soon as it is apparent, so that the proper instructions in the care of the patient can be imparted. Where pneumonia does not develop, and with proper attention, the Spanish flu is not considered of a dangerous nature. November 1: the schools were opened after a ten day closing. Flu epidemic now on decrease—number of deaths at Naval Training Station kept secret.³¹

When we think of gasoline rationing and limitations on the use of certain articles of food, the thought perhaps first in mind is, this is but a repetition of World War I. In many ways, true. In September of 1918 the Dearborn grocers decided that no more deliveries would be made; at that time it certainly was not for lack of tires; the reason was not given. The following *Press* item is interesting: "Three weeks ago the *Dearborn Press* accepted copy for an ad from Mrs. Hanriot that carried an item advertising flour and sugar. The editor didn't give it a second thought and the ad was run. Officials of the Food Administration saw in it a violation of the order that prohibits the pushing of the sale of articles that we must... conserve and the grocer was cited to appear before the State Food Administrator who was convinced of her innocence of any desire to commit a wrong."³²

Butter approached the \$1 mark. There was talk also of a coal shortage but apparently Dearborn did not feel its effects. Gasless Sundays were observed in Dearborn as elsewhere and the offenders who used their automobiles without proper

³¹The *Dearborn Press*, October 4, 11 and 25 and November 1, 1918.

³²The *Dearborn Press*, Sept. 6, 1918.

authority were fined in the justice court for "speeding," and the driver in at least one instance was forced to buy war bonds in lieu of a fine.

It was about the Fall of the year 1918 when the move to give the franchise to women gained its great momentum.³³ To quote the *Press*: "The suffrage movement captures Dearborn—Women working to win the ballot in the Fall election—Board of Commerce besieged—Mrs. Henry Ford introduces the chairman of the meeting." Two weeks later the Board of Commerce succumbed to the entreaties of their wives and endorsed the program of the suffragettes.³⁴

Was Dearborn the founder of War Gardens? Dearborn had them at the very beginning of the first World conflict and has since continued to provide facilities for those interested in maintaining a garden.

Despite the great importance of the Armistice, the editor of the *Dearborn Press* gave it but little space. His headlines occupied more than the story. He reports: "State went wild when war ended—Business at standstill during greatest celebration in history—Many accidents reported." "The people of Dearborn who did not travel to the aid of Detroit celebrators created plenty of noise here and a victory bonfire was the feature of the celebration at night." The funeral of the Kaiser was celebrated at the high school. "Bring onions and suppress your smiles" was the slogan. "When peace was declared Monday morning the Dearborn school teachers organized an impromptu parade and marched with the school children through the village streets amid the shriek of whistle and the clang of bells also tin pans and what not. It was the Kaiser's funeral march."³⁵

The following *Press* description of a Dearbornite celebrating the end of the war deserves at least honorable mention. "A couple of Dearborn citizens—no names mentioned—traveled to Toledo Monday to celebrate. Upon arrival at the Maumee

³³*Ibid.*, Sept. 27, 1918.

³⁴*Ibid.*, July 12 and 26, 1918.

³⁵The *Dearborn Press*, Nov. 17, 1918.

City they discovered that the necessary ingredients to mix up a perfectly first class celebration were missing by order of the Mayor. The disheartened pair then found a telegraph pole on one of the prominent corners, and clambered to its top, yelled 'to hell with the Kaiser' a few times, after which they boarded a trolley car for the long and dusty homeward journey. One of the aforesaid declared upon his arrival here that if the Toledo authorities offered him a bonus of a thousand dollars a mile to pay a return visit he wouldn't take the offer. My, but these boys must have been thirsty."³⁶ Editorially, the writer assumed a joyous tone. "The flu epidemic and the elections are over and now the War is at an end, and we won't have anything to worry our heads over except Thanksgiving and Christmas. Won't that be a grand and glorious feeling?"

At about this time the people of Dearborn became interested in forming a band under the direction of the teacher of music in the public schools. That among other interests, especially the hope of rapid expansion of the village, took over the thoughts of the people. In August the following news item had appeared: "Fordson will rival Dearborn—New downriver Rouge community now slated for incorporation—Realty in the River Rouge neighborhood for some time the liveliest has just been given another boost by the transaction on the part of Henry Ford said to look toward the founding of the Fordson State Bank. The property at the corner of Dix and Ferndale avenues has just been purchased by Mr. Ford and there is talk of organizing the community south of the Michigan Central and west of Detroit city limits into a village to be known as Fordson. The southern boundary would touch the other down river villages and take in the Ford activities on the Rouge."³⁷

Rehabilitation of disabled soldiers early received attention, as indicated in the following item: "The *Dearborn Press* states that Mr. Ford will aid wounded men and has asked Secretary Lane of the Interior Department to pick out a returned soldier for an experiment. His plan is to lay out a ten acre farm

³⁶The *Dearborn Press*, Nov. 15, 1918.

³⁷*Ibid.*, Aug. 23, 1918.

on his 4,000 acre estate and equip it. The soldier would be given ten years in which to repay his loans. It was also announced that the Ford Motor Company plans to hire 4,062 maimed and wounded soldiers in their plants. They explained that this would not be difficult because their present working force was composed of eighteen per cent disabled men."³⁸

Nor were the dead forgotten. The *Press* reported that the tribute paid to the memory of Sergeant Blankertz (the only Dearborn soldier to lose his life in action) by the school children of Dearborn township was one long to be remembered, and the sight of a long line of little tots standing at attention while taps were sounded stirred the hearts of every spectator. At least one church held memorial services for those who had passed away during the War, and the township supervisor was commended for his proposal to plant trees along the highways in memory of those who had made the supreme sacrifice.³⁹

Soon the survivors of the great struggle began to trickle back into their pre-war occupations and by March 28, 1919 we find this news item: "Veterans to sign application for charter. Plan to form Dearborn Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars."⁴⁰

³⁸The *Dearborn Press*, Sept. 13, 1918.

³⁹*Ibid.*, Jan. 31, 1919. The Emmanuel Church held Memorial services. The letter from Mr. Hines, County Road Commissioner, is in this issue.

⁴⁰*Ibid.*, Mar. 28, 1919.

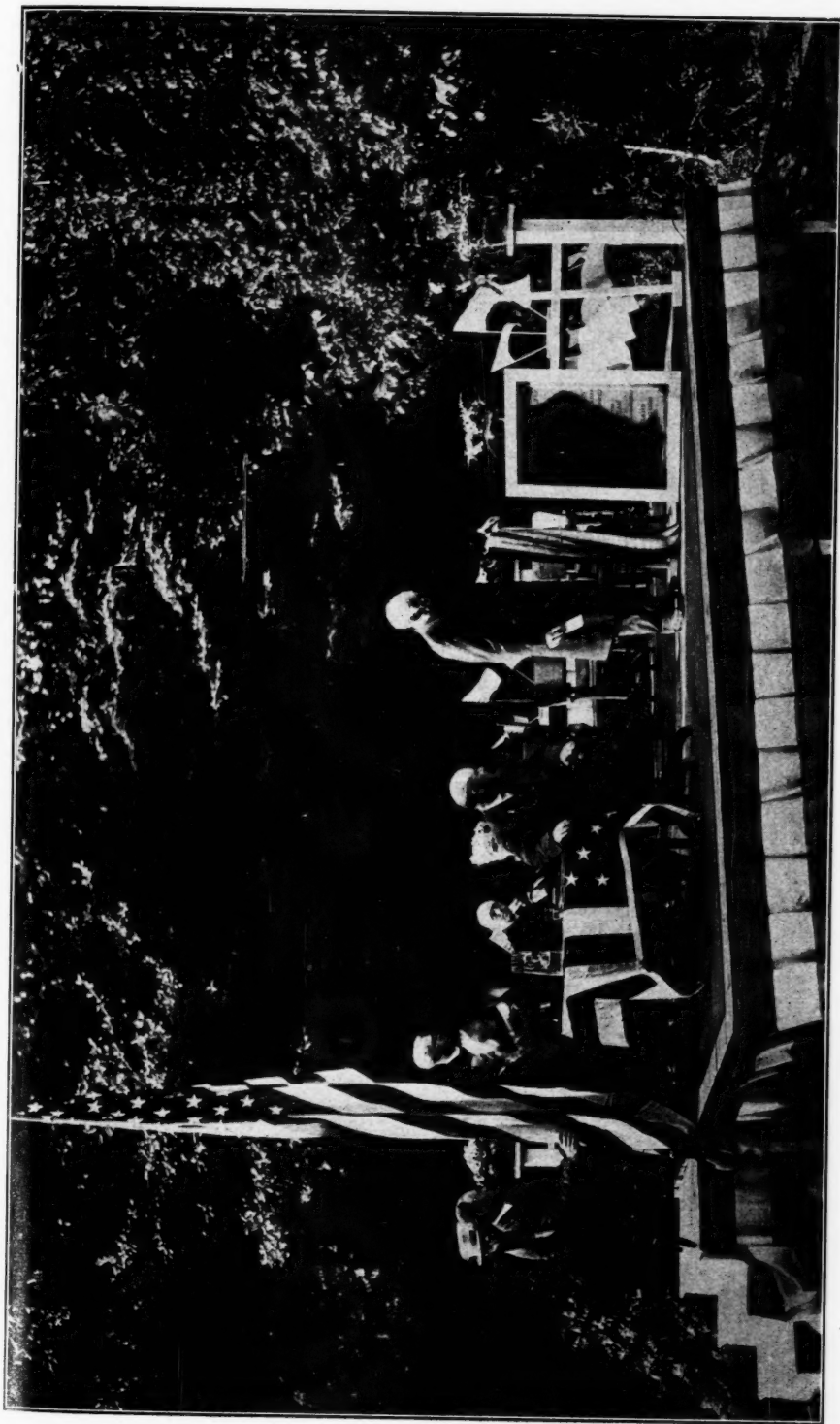


EARLY YEARS OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

ON MAY 28 of this year 1943 the Michigan Historical Commission completed its 30th year of service to the people of Michigan. The legislature of 1913 assigned to the Commission the duties of collecting, preserving, and publishing Michigan's history, caring for the state archives, and administering the state historical museum. The Commission's annual report for 1942-43 is published in this issue of the Magazine. A quarter century survey of the Commission's work was published in the New Year's edition of the *Lansing State Journal* for 1939. One of the services of the Commission is to care for the proper memorializing of historic sites and personages and to disseminate knowledge about them. Following are two notable early events of this nature.

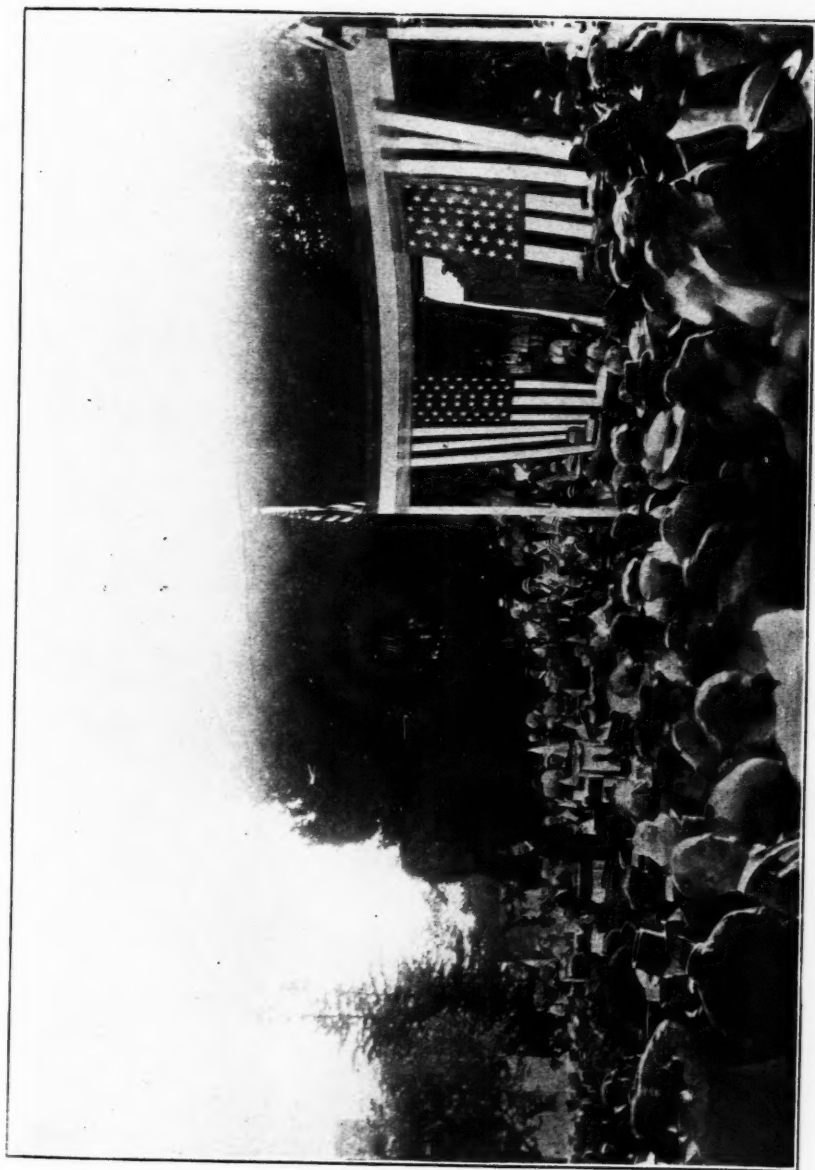


PICTURE of the unveiling of the Jean Nicolet tablet commemorating the discovery and exploration of the Old Northwest. The exercises were held on Mackinac Island, July 13, 1915, under the auspices of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Mackinac Island State Park Commission. Jean Nicolet was the first man of the white race to pass through the Straits of Mackinac (1634) and in view of his natural need of rest in the long canoe voyage from Sault Ste. Marie skirting the shores to Green Bay, Wisconsin, he may have been the first white man to set foot upon land that is now Michigan. The tablet dedicated to his memory is placed at one of the best viewpoints of the Island, above Arch Rock, overlooking the Straits and commanding one of the finest marine views in America. In the picture, standing and unveiling the tablet, is Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien, then president of the Michigan Historical Commission. Nearby are Commissioners and speakers. A full account of these exercises is given in the Commission's *Bulletin No. 6*, "Nicolet Day on Mackinac Island."

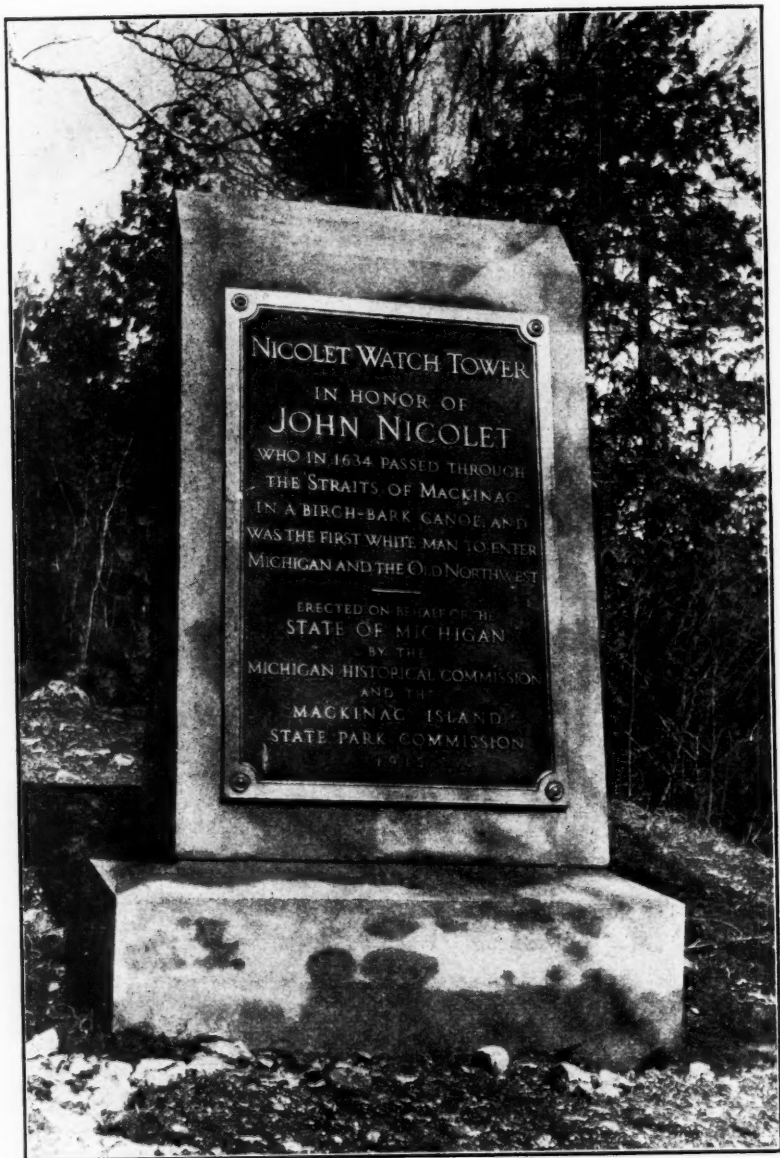


Unveiling of the Nicolet Tablet

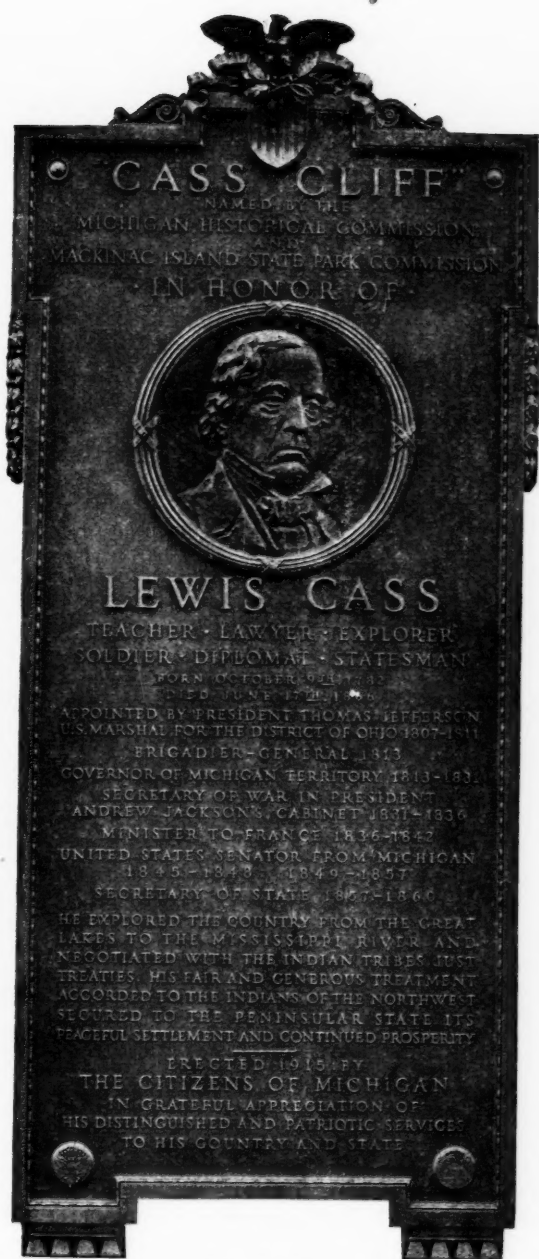
ON AUGUST 28, 1915, the Michigan Historical Commission and the Mackinac Island State Park Commission, acting jointly, conducted appropriate ceremonies for the unveiling of a bronze tablet marking "Cass Cliff," the bluff beyond and to the east of historic Fort Mackinac, in memory of Lewis Cass, Governor of Michigan Territory 1813-1831, whom competent historians concede to be Michigan's greatest public character of the 19th century. The chairman of the day was Hon. Edwin O. Wood, who in the picture is the man in the dark suit (standing) near center. Mr. Wood was a member of both Commissions. Among others present were Governor and Mrs. Woodbridge N. Ferris. The speaker of the day was Hon. Edwin Henderson, Detroit attorney, a student of the life of General Cass. His address on this occasion is given in full in the Historical Commission's *Bulletin No. 7*, "Lewis Cass Day on Mackinac Island."



Unveiling of the Cass Tablet



Nicolet Tablet



Cass Tablet

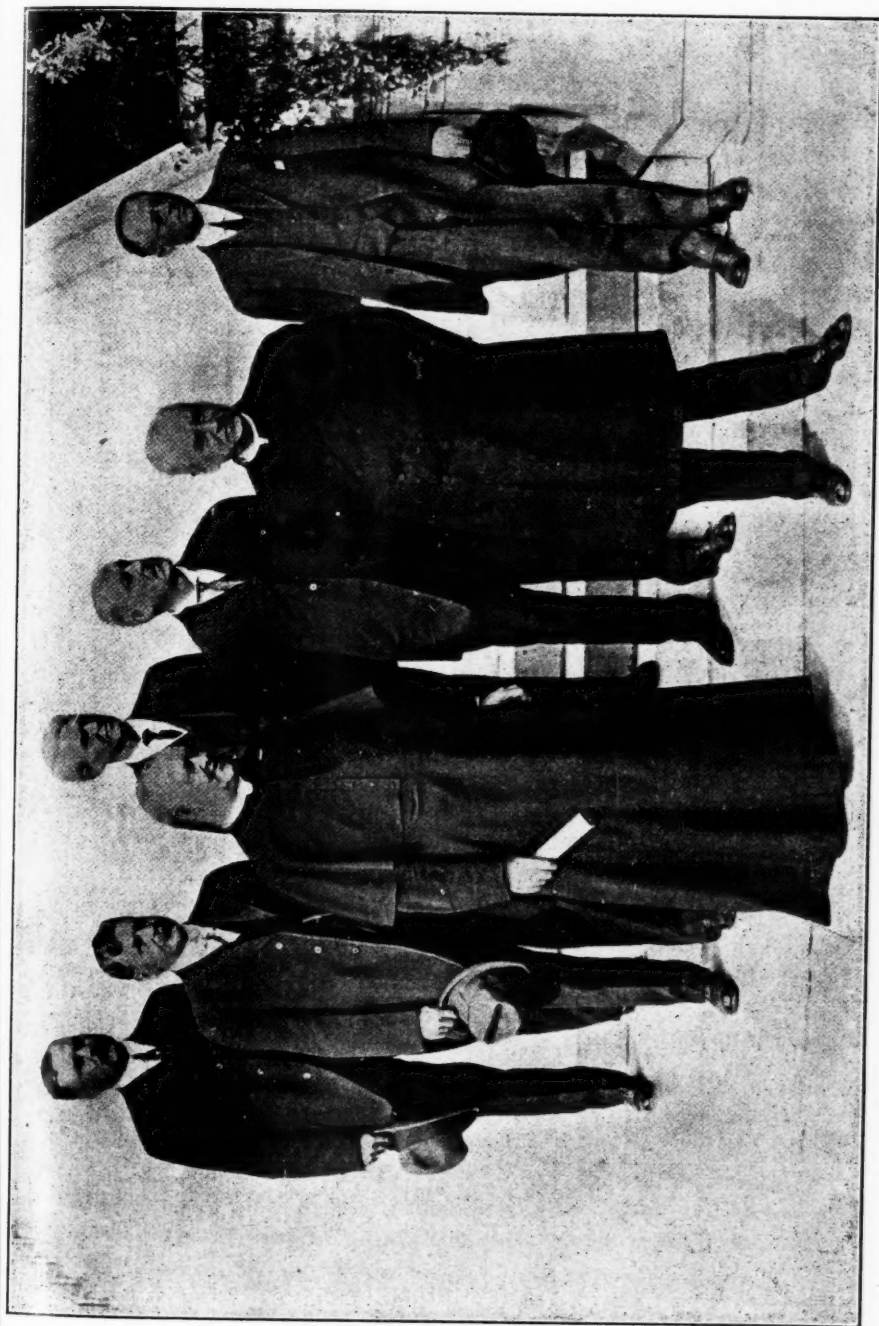
AMONG Michigan's women, past or present, perhaps none has been better or more widely known than Marie B. Ferrey, who for a quarter of a century and until beyond her 80th year labored to spread the gospel of Michigan history throughout the State. The following is from a biographical sketch which appeared in the Autumn number of the *Michigan History Magazine* for 1932:

"Mrs. Ferrey first entered the State's employ in the office of the Auditor General, but served later in the Military Department, in the time of General Charles L. Eaton. It was while she was working in the office of the Auditor General that she began to collect the pioneer materials which later grew into the Museum. She became a member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and her interest in this work and in school children gained her the friendship and cooperation of Mr. Henry R. Pattengill then State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Pioneer and Historical Society. Through the public spirit of the State Board of Auditors space was provided for the beginnings of a Museum in a room on the fourth floor of the Capitol Building, but the displays eventually overran the corridors. In 1913 the Michigan Historical Commission was organized and received the Museum by deed of gift. Mrs. Ferrey became a staff member as Curator of the Museum. Through her unremitting efforts the Museum grew so large and valuable as to require other housing and finally was assigned fire-proof space in the new State Office Building when that structure was completed in 1922."



MARIE B. FERREY

THIS picture contains four of the six original (appointed) members of the Michigan Historical Commission. Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris member ex-officio, stands in the rear (center); and Very Reverend John Cavanaugh, C. S. C., president of the University of Notre Dame, is at the front (left) with scroll in hand. At the extreme left is Edwin O. Wood of Flint, then national democratic committeeman for Michigan. In front of him is William L. Jenks, attorney, Port Huron. At the front with Father Cavanaugh is Rt. Rev. Monsignor Frank A. O'Brien of Kalamazoo, Dean of Nazareth Academy. At the extreme right is the Secretary, "young and hopeful" and fairly recognizable. The two members not present were Prof. Claude H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan, and Lawton T. Hemans of Mason. The picture was taken in front of the Administration building on the Notre Dame campus (Oct. 7, 1913) on return from an historical tour of Southwestern Michigan which resulted in interest that led to the erection of a marker-memorial to the memory of the famous French missionary, Father Claude Jean Allouez, S. J., by the Woman's Progressive League of Niles, Michigan, in cooperation with the Historical Commission.



MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION
and President John Cavanaugh, Notre Dame (1913)

RESEARCH AND INTERPRETATION

FROM Governor Kelly's message to the 62nd Legislature, Jan. 6, 1943: "I am a firm believer in the wisdom of research for facts and a search into the experiences of yesterday to form solid conclusions for the future."

If history is more than an accumulation of information for the satisfaction of antiquarians, it must be associated with the time being. Knowledge of the past has little intrinsic value. Really, history is a kind of intellectual currency that can be exchanged for the goods of reasoned judgment to satisfy present needs. Ransacking the musty, haphazard, and partial records of obscure kings and common folks may be fascinating research but until the findings have been interpreted in the light of modern times they contribute nothing to the general welfare. To apply previous experience to the solution of present problems is not only the duty of historians but the measure of their social worth.

While contemporary opinion of the relative importance of current events may be distorted and unreliable, the viewpoint of the present nevertheless affords perspective for the contemplation of both the past and the future. As the years recede the pattern of history becomes more distinct and the figures in the tapestry of time assume their proper significance. It is equally apparent that the direction of future affairs is determined by the exigencies of the present moment and the effect of experience. Fortunately each generation has a sense of place in the march of time. The humble pioneers realized that the sum of their striving was epoch-making. And so, almost instinctively, people are inclined to preserve the evidence of their way of life.

The living have an obligation to interpret their own conduct for the benefit of their successors. This involves not only the preservation of documentary material but the analysis and dissemination of information pertaining to contemporary aims. In times of crisis the function of the historian is complex and

unusually important. The duty to be history-conscious is then all the more imperative, and so the organization of historical associations is encouraged and historical activities are expanded. . . . (From an editorial by John Ely Briggs in *The Palimpsest*, State Historical Society of Iowa), Vol. XXIII, No. 2.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, the Algonquin Club is composed of about fifty citizens of Detroit and adjacent Michigan cities, business men, teachers, public officials, and others, who are drawn together by their common interest in the preservation of our patriotic and democratic ideals, and who realize that only a people informed concerning the struggles and developments of the past, through which these ideals have been developed and achieved, can labor effectively to preserve them

AND, WHEREAS, the series of volumes published under the direction of the Secretary of State and entitled *The Territorial Papers of the United States* constitute a vast storehouse of information concerning the way in which all of the present states of the Union which were formerly territories have developed

AND, WHEREAS, this series has now, with the publication of volume ten, reached our own Territory of Michigan, and we are informed by the editor that two additional volumes of Michigan material whose contents will shed further important light upon the evolution of our commonwealth are in process of being edited for future publication

RESOLVED, that we earnestly request our senators and representatives in Congress to exert their influence in support of procuring the renewal of the small appropriation required for the continuance of this work. We wish further to impress upon their attention the fact that present-day Michigan was once a part of Indiana and Northwest Territories, while all of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the east half of the Da-

kotas once belonged to Michigan Territory; hence we are vitally interested in the continued publication of the Territorial Papers, at least until the records for the states noted have been printed. In a far broader sense, we are interested in the preservation and continuance of our democratic ideals and institutions, and we know of nothing which will contribute more effectively to this end than making available (as the publication of these papers is designed to do) the knowledge of the processes by which these institutions have come into being and of the dangers against which they must be safeguarded. In speaking for all our membership, we feel confident that we voice substantially the desire of uncounted thousands of Michigan citizens who feel an intelligent and patriotic interest in the welfare of our commonwealth but who by reason of location or otherwise lack the opportunity to give organized expression to their interest.

M. M. QUAIFE,
President, ALGONQUIN CLUB
R. H. LARSON,
Secretary, ALGONQUIN CLUB

January 12, 1943

LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS GIVEN BY STATE REPRESENTATIVE JOHN P. SCHUCH ON FEB. 12, 1943, BEFORE THE STATE LEGISLATURE AT LANSING, MICHIGAN.

MR. SPEAKER and Members of the State Legislature: When I was asked to deliver a Lincoln Birthday address, I considered it a great compliment. Like all Americans, I have so admired the life of our sixteenth president, I have almost worshipped him, and I need not apologize for it. Count Tolstoi once said, "Lincoln was a Christ in miniature."

When Lincoln entered Washington as President of the United States, he did not enter like "The Conquering Hero" that he was. He was elected as "HONEST ABE, THE RAIL

SPLITTER." But the real Lincoln was almost unknown—the South thought him an incarnate fiend—men of his cabinet opposed him—Abolitionists thought him too slow—Horace Greeley denounced him in *The Tribune*—and Wendell Phillips sneered at him on the platform.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was not at first appreciated in this country. The first appreciation of this immortal address came from across the sea—the American press caught the inspiration and began the praise which, though belated, more and more reveals the simple but unsurpassed eloquence of LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS that has been cast into bronze, and carved and chiseled into marble throughout the length and breadth of this nation as a lasting memory to this great American statesman.

The sun which rose on a bright Sunday morn, the 12th day of February, 1809,—134 years ago today, lighted up a little log cabin on Nolin Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky, in which Abraham Lincoln was ushered into the world in surroundings which were similar in their humbleness to the birth of Christ. Like Christ, he lived for others, and sacrificed his all that humanity might live in a better world.

One writer says of Lincoln, "God had built him in the back-yard of the Nation, and there wrapped him in homely guise and preserved and matured his pure humanity."

The exposure of years was needful to uncover his impelling and enduring greatness. Lincoln never posed, nor put on airs. His homely and honest humanity carried him to the heights of rare achievements. He was a great commoner,—this great rail splitter—with no veneer, but a heart of oak. Forty-seven words were used by Abraham Lincoln to tell his life story, prepared for the dictionary of Congress in 1858. Now over four thousand books and pamphlets have been written about him.

Abraham Lincoln's first political speech, delivered at Poppsville, Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1832, was typical of the humility of the man.

"Gentlemen and Fellow-Citizens:

"I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by my many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature.

"My politics are short and sweet.

"I am in favor of a national bank.

"I am in favor of the internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff.

"These are my sentiments, and political principles.

"If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same."

Lincoln suffered defeat in this first political venture, but for the next four consecutive terms, Lincoln was elected a State Representative. And then in 1846 Lincoln was elected to the Congress of the United States.

Wilson wrote, "Lincoln was the supreme American of our history." And Taft remarked, "The influence of his Christ-like character has spread to the four quarters of the globe."

Lincoln seemed to see every side of everything. He had the most comprehensive—the most judicious mind—least faulty in his conclusions of any man in history. Lincoln developed into a great military man, that is to say, a man of military judgment; after three or four years of military practice in the science and art of war he arrived at this extraordinary knowledge of it. To sum it up, he was a born leader of men. He knew human nature. He knew what chord to strike, and was never afraid to strike it when he believed the time had arrived. During his brief term of power, he was probably the object of more abuse and ridicule than any other man in the world, but when he fell by the hand of an assassin at the very moment of his stupendous victory, all the nations of the earth vied with one another in paying homage to his character. The seventy-eight years that have since elapsed, have established his place in history as one of the great benefactors not of his own country alone, but of the human race.

In private life, Lincoln illustrated the great motto of his public policy—"WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE—WITH CHARITY FOR ALL." He was never heard to speak harshly of those who bitterly opposed him. His writings, like himself, were grandly simple. Lincoln said, "IF SLAVERY IS NOT WRONG, NOTHING IS WRONG. ALL MY LIFE, I HAVE LIKED A BLACK MAN WITH A WHITE HEART BETTER THAN A WHITE MAN WITH A BLACK HEART." Another one of his sayings, "GOD MUST HAVE LOVED THE COMMON PEOPLE, HE MADE SO MANY OF THEM." And, "ALL THAT I AM, I OWE TO MY SAINTED MOTHER." His mother's home boasted only one book—The Bible.

The Bible was to Lincoln the touchstone by which his judgment on every question was determined in matters legal, political, commercial and personal. It became to him a court of last resort. He appealed to it with the expectation that its verdict would be accepted as final. LINCOLN LOVED THE BIBLE. Here we observe, if we look closely, the footprints of God are everywhere visible in human history. His eye is upon the world, and His hand upon the nations. In the centuries gone by, He spoke through the prophets. When God wants men for some special work, He first endows them with the powers and qualities needed for the work He wants accomplished. He then puts them through a course of training and educates them for their special work; so He did with Lincoln. Lincoln's official training was in the wilds of Kentucky, and amid pinching poverty in Indiana and on the virgin prairies of Illinois. When the time was fit, however, and God was ready, He summoned him to the front. He placed in his hand the sceptre of authority, which he wielded with that ease, power and wisdom which astonished the world, and won for him immortal fame.

On the 14th of April, 1865, after a day of unusual cheerfulness in those troublesome times, and seeking relaxation from his cares, the President, accompanied by his wife, went to the Ford's Theatre, in Washington, D. C. There the foul assassin,

J. Wilkes Booth, awaited his coming. Just as the third act of "OUR AMERICAN COUSIN" was about to commence, Booth fired the shot that took the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln needs no marble shaft to perpetuate his name. His words and deeds are his enduring monument, and will forever live in the hearts of the people.

DICKINSON PORTRAIT

MICHIGAN'S legislators, state officials and just ordinary citizens paid tribute Wednesday afternoon to Luren D. Dickinson of Charlotte, former governor, whose portrait was unveiled in the senate chamber in which he presided for so many years as lieutenant governor.

The portrait, done in oils by Ward Traver, New York artist, was presented in behalf of the donors by Chief Justice Emerson R. Boyles of the state supreme court, former legal advisor and longtime friend of Dickinson, and accepted on behalf of the senate by Senator George T. McCallum, Ann Arbor, president pro tem of the upper chamber.

The 83-year-old former executive, in a low voice, told the large assemblage he did not "merit such consideration."

"I merely tried to do what I thought was best and was aided greatly by Republican and Democratic legislators alike and by other state officials and the press."

Gov. Harry F. Kelly, in a brief talk, said the occasion was "an honor richly deserved by the former governor and all the more so because he has never sought the plaudits of the crowd or curried public favor."

"There is none among us here today who can begin to match the years he has spent in these historic halls," said the governor. "It is almost a half century since he first took up his duties in the lower chamber, and 34 years since he entered the senate. School teacher and farmer, churchman and statesman—he has enriched the passing years with his high principles and rugged courage."



Dickinson Portrait

Donors of the portrait, announced for the first time at the ceremony Wednesday, included three automotive pioneers, Henry Ford, Charles S. Mott, Flint, and R. E. Olds, Lansing, builder; Howard M. Warner, state corporations and securities commissioner; Mrs. Matilda R. Wilson, Detroit socialite; the late John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids financier; Richard H. Scott and Harry F. Harper, Lansing industrialists; Judge Glenn Gillespie, Pontiac attorney and former legal advisor to Dickinson; Dr. H. A. Moyer, State health commissioner and Dickinson's personal physician, and Justice Boyles.

The portrait hangs at the front of the senate chamber, just to the left of the rostrum from which Dickinson presided for six full terms and part of a seventh as lieutenant governor before becoming chief executive following the death of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald.—From *Lansing State Journal*, February 18, 1943.

JAMES A. GARFIELD IN MICHIGAN

To the Editor:

THE letter from James A. Garfield to Capt. Eben R. Ayers, which you printed in the Winter issue of the *Michigan History Magazine*, interests me greatly; and the more so since I have lately been editing the correspondence of James A. Garfield and Burke A. Hinsdale, with a view to publication.

You will be interested to know, although the light thrown on the visit to Michigan in 1861 is very oblique, that in a letter written from Hiram on July 12 of that year, Garfield says: "I start for Michigan with Bro. Robison and Austin on Monday." Dr. J. P. Robison and Harmon Austin, of Bedford, Cuyahoga County, and Warren, Trumbull County, respectively, were prominent men in the Church of the Disciples of Christ, and became acquainted with the young Garfield in that relation, which tends to suggest that the visit had connections with matters of church fellowship. Both men were trustees of the school at Hiram.

This was the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, established there in 1850 on the scholastic level of a present time Junior College, and reorganized into Hiram College in 1867. Garfield was Principal of the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute from 1857 till 1861, and evidently had talked about the school with his friend, since he promises that he will have Mrs. Garfield send a catalogue. It was the war that severed his teaching relations with the "Eclectic." The published history of the 42nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry shows that originally the Colonel was James A. Garfield, the Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel A. Sheldon, and the Major Don A. Pardee, all of them from Western Reserve Counties, and that Company A was composed almost entirely of fellows who had been Garfield's pupils at Hiram. Garfield wrote to Hinsdale on June 14, that the Lt. Colonelcy of the 34th Regiment had been tendered to him. On Sept. 5, Governor Dennison commissioned him Colonel, apparently in recognition of his service in recruiting.

Might I mention that I was particularly glad to have the *Michigan History Magazine* give space to a Garfield topic, because it has always seemed to me that he is too little known even to the well read people of the State.

Feb. 8, 1943.

MARY L. HINSDALE,
525 Elm St.,
Ann Arbor.

"THE WOLVERINE STATE"

Feb. 25, 1943.

G. N. Fuller
Michigan Historical Commission
Lansing, Michigan.
My dear Mr. Fuller:

Your letter of February 15 received. I am pleased to do what I can in answer to the question, Why the "Wolverine State?" I have a report of nine pages that has to do with the

study of the Wolverine in Michigan—Where did it exist?—What kind of an animal was it?—etc.

There is no positive evidence that a wolverine ever lived in Michigan in a wild state. Then why the "Wolverines?" I am enclosing you a brief summary of the conclusions I reached why we were called and are called the Wolverines. There was a large fur post at the Sault, Canada. Furs were collected there and shipped to New York. Furs came from very far north of the Sault and among the skins brought in by the Indians there were many Wolverine skins. There is no evidence as to where these skins came from. I had Mr. Norman Wood, member of the University faculty at that time, help me in the search about the wolverine. Finally we decided there was none in America at this time. Not a live one existed in the States.

About the time I was so deeply interested in finding out about the wolverine, we built the new stadium, and a big new zoo was built on Woodward Avenue about the 10-Mile and I went over to see the people in charge and convinced them since we were the Wolverine State, we ought to secure some wolverines from somewhere. Finally we located 10 wolverines in Alaska which were bought by the zoo in Detroit and we borrowed these and carried them in the parade at the dedication of the new stadium—that is, we carried three or four of them in the parade. There are now about three of these 10 in the Detroit zoo and we have a very fine specimen at the cages in the University Museum.

My information is that these furs or wolverine skins came from the fur post at the Michigan Sault, and soon talk began about the wolverine skins that were coming in from Michigan (Sault). At the same time Badger skins were pouring in from Wisconsin and so the Wisconsin folks got dubbed "the Badgers."—We left the Gophers for Minnesota.

As I have stated, I have a nine page article on the Wolverine—no direct evidence of live wolverines in Michigan. I mailed hundreds of circular letters to all the M men, Michigan alumni

everywhere, state trappers and all government trappers, and finally I ran into the Hudson Bay Fur Company at Seattle. George Gregory, one of my old centers, and Bruce Shorts, brother of Perry Shorts of Saginaw, visited the fur company people and they had some trappers from British Columbia and also had wolverine furs. I finally made arrangements with them to give them the longest time they needed to get a fine specimen. We finally got it and it was a beautiful one—it is now in the business office of the administration building.

If there's anything further I can do, let me know. Do you have an article about the wolverine? If so, I would like to see it and read it. I certainly "took a long trip" in running this animal down and hit every state in the Union north of a line through Toledo, Ohio. I am convinced there are none in the whole United States except the ones in the zoo at the Detroit museum, and the University's. You ought to get a good specimen from the Hudson Bay Fur Company for your use in the Historical Commission Museum.

Very sincerely,

(signed) FIELDING H. YOST.

JUNIOR HISTORIANS

THE *Junior Historian*, publication of the Junior Historical Society of Texas, entered its third year last September. All articles are written by students in Texas schools. The September issue was dedicated to the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, who paid for this number "in recognition of their interest in the youth of the state." The *Junior Historian* is \$1 for the school year. Michigan residents of Texan ancestry would specially enjoy this Magazine. It is published by the Texas State Historical Association, at Austin, Texas.

The Sons of the Republic of Texas have recently announced an Historical Essay Writing Contest for senior high school students of Texas, on "The Siege and Fall of the Alamo."—\$175 in prizes is offered.

MUSEUM NOTES

“WAR TIME DUTIES of Historical Society Museums,” discussed by Dr. L. H. Shattuck, director of the Chicago Historical Society, before the 1942 annual meeting of the American Association of Museums at Williamsburg, Virginia, is published in *The Chronicles of Oklahoma* for September, 1942, and also has been issued privately in pamphlet form.

“The Local History Museum and the War Program” is the subject of the October (1942) Bulletin of the American Association for State and Local History. The subject is presented by Arthur C. Parker, Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. Notable are these:

SUGGESTED EXHIBITS

HOW DEMOCRACY WORKS: Chart the scheme of the American government

- A. How democracy affects the lives and liberties of people
- B. What builds and what undermines a democracy
- C. How a democracy preserves itself from outside destruction

CAUSES OF WORLD UNREST

- A. Lack of land
- B. Lack of consumer goods
- C. Inferior rank
- D. Habit (customs, religion, physical and mental traits).
- E. Desire of conquest. Desire to take by force

Note: exhibits of this character can be illustrated by means of maps, actual raw materials, facsimiles of documents, figurines, and symbolic objects (such as the ballot box, “scales of justice,” book of the law, tools, foods, models of houses, and miniatures of the implements of civilization).

THE STRUGGLE FOR ESTABLISHMENT

Show what institutions were developed to make the American ideal effective. Illustrate each subject with appropriate articles and graphs.

- A. The electoral system
- B. Universal education
- C. Courts of justice

- D. The free church and its efforts
- E. Parks and playgrounds
- F. Hospitals and infirmaries
- G. Museums and galleries
- H. Banks and money
- I. Commerce and Exchange
- J. The progress of invention and its encouragement
- K. Transportation and communication
- L. Food abundance
- M. Conquest of disease
- N. Amusements and games

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOLS

Show a study of contrasts

HAS MEDICINE ADVANCED?

Divide this exhibit into the (a) era of magical cures; (b) era of herbs; (c) era of the cure-all nostrum; (d) era of patent medicines; (e) era of germ-awareness; (f) era of vitamins and hormones.

ARMS AND THE MAN

Yesterday's wars: 1775, 1812, 1846, 1898, 1917, 1941. Examples of weapons, civilian accessories, Red Cross equipment, posters, broadsides, models of larger artillery, pictures of battles.

HOW TO HELP YOUR COUNTRY

Enlist in the army, register in some educational or training course, join a civilian war effort unit, join the Red Cross and participate in its activities, help with salvage, help with a food program, buy bonds. Use caution in talking with strangers, do not spread rumors, be on guard against sabotage, learn how to extinguish fires, cooperate and don't argue, help your community to unite behind the national war effort.

Mr. Parker concludes: "The productivity of this [museum] function is a test that will determine how useful the museum is to be when war is over and an era of peace puts an even greater responsibility upon those who record in text and artifact the ways of man. When peace comes to our shattered world let us be able to present to our country a re-born institution that the common man will be as eager to recognize and support as he now does the school, the park, the playground, and the library. Let us achieve permanence by reaching the hearts of our public and then by giving full satisfaction."

NOTES FROM *THE STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY NEWS*
(PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR
STATE AND LOCAL HISTORY) FOR JANUARY, 1943.

World War II Records

Under date of December 10, 1942, the National Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources sent a release to all state chairmen on the collection and preservation of materials relating to the present war. Every member of the American Association for State and Local History is urged to read the open letter, copies of which may be obtained from the Association secretary.

The release has sought, among other things, especially "to point out the importance of the close integration of activities for the collection of records relating to the present war with existing general collecting activities, the possibilities that exist for making the present activities in war records collection the basis of a permanent program for the systematic contemporary selection and preservation of the sources for state and local history."

It is the profoundest treatment the problem has received to date.

Based in part upon Lester J. Cappon's *A Plan for the Collection and Preservation of World War II Records*, which has been published in abridged version by the Social Science Research Council (230 Park Avenue, New York City—available upon request), it implements that memorandum in many ways. In particular, with reference to the suggestion that the support of local camera clubs be sought in making and preserving pictorial record of the local war scene, the C. C. C. R. enclosed with each letter a list of such organizations for each state involved.

Communikay

The Ohio War History Commission appears to be a step ahead of most of the agencies "collecting records today for the writing of history tomorrow." In the November 1942 issue

of COMMUNIKAY, monthly mimeo release of its activities, it is indicated county organizations have been set up in all but 14 of the State's counties.

History Teaching

Out of the newspaper furore, started by the *New York Times*, as to whether American history ought to be compulsorily taught in all schools, and the nature of that teaching, has come a request from the Federal government to the American Historical Association to appoint a committee to consider and make suggestions for the teaching of history in colleges during the present war. The A. H. A. has responded by naming the following: Miss Bessie L. Pierce, chairman; James L. Cate, Jakob A. O. Larsen, J. Fred Rippey, S. William Halperin, Harley F. MacNair, and William T. Hutchinson.

Vocal Folklore

Under the direction of Dorothy Moulding Brown the Wisconsin Folklore Society is making a systematic search for the folk tunes and balladry of the Wisconsin pioneers. Copies of these will be preserved in the manuscript department of the Wisconsin Historical Society. The School of Music of the University of Wisconsin has assisted in the recording of a quite large number of the song records.

Pennsylvania Federation

An important activity of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies since its annual meeting in April, 1942, has been the development in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Social Studies Council and the Pennsylvania Historical Commission of the Junior-historian program.

During the summer months a special worker was employed in promotion work. There is every prospect that by 1943 several hundred junior clubs will be functioning. Plans have been made to provide a bulletin for the exchange of information and ideas among the groups and to furnish a medium for the

publication of papers and project reports which may result from club activity.

The most serious curb is the war ban on unnecessary transportation which effectually prevents annual statewide meetings.

Richmond Amendment

Conference, federation, league, and other similar associations of state and local historical societies are the beneficiaries of an amendment to the constitution of the Association for State and Local History adopted at the meeting at Richmond. Under the terms of this amendment, such a conference or other organization may apply to the Council, for the privilege of a reduction in dues, for itself and its members. It is hoped that the Association will thus be able to help in the establishment of regional or state Associations by extending to their members the privileges of membership in the A.A.S.L.H. Such associations as are already established are urged to apply for membership under the terms of this new amendment, so that their members may immediately benefit by this new privilege. It is felt that with the war, many of the smaller local historical societies and institutions will find that their most active members are drawn into armed or other service outside of their area, and that new hands will have to take over the task of collecting the history of the present, and preserving the history of the past. It is hoped that for such individuals A.A.S.L.H. publications will be of special service. All applications for such membership privileges should be addressed to the Secretary.

It Has Been Done

In 1932, A. S. Thomas, Superintendent of Miami County, Indiana, schools, planned the project of having graduates of the county schools select topics of local history for their graduating themes. In this he had the cooperation of Judge Hal C. Phelps, who has long made a study of the history of that region. These essays are now bound in sixteen large volumes with strong covers. Most of the essays are biographical

sketches based on interviews of the students with old settlers still living. A more detailed study of the project may be found in Volume 19, Number 6 of the *INDIANA HISTORY BULLETIN*, edited by Christopher B. Coleman.

"Pennsylvania Cavalcade"

The result of the first venture of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies in the publication field is now obtainable. *PENNSYLVANIA CAVALCADE*, prepared by the Pennsylvania Writers Project and co-sponsored by the federation, was made available in April. The book, printed by the University of Pennsylvania Press, is well illustrated. Early reviews indicate that the volume fills a need for a popular type of literature relating to Pennsylvania history. The style of the book is such that it is expected historical societies will cite it as a model for high school instruction in state history.

LOCAL HISTORICAL MEETINGS

(To officers: The Magazine would appreciate receiving reports as early after meetings as possible, together with clippings from the local newspaper describing the program and events. Reports received after the Magazine goes to press can not be included in the current issue. The Magazine specially desires news and reports from county and other local societies and from schools and clubs doing work in Michigan history. Members of the State Historical Society are invited to make the Magazine a medium of communication respecting the needs, plans and progress of their respective local societies. Due notice and credit will be given for all biographical sketches, letters, diaries, memoranda, photographs, maps, atlases and museum articles. Address all communications to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing).

MRS. WILLIAM PLUMSTEEL, BAY CITY, writes of an interesting exhibit in the Bay County Museum. Bay Citians, she says, whose memories can recall their town as it was three score years ago are viewing with interest, in the entrance show cases of the county building, an 1879 telephone book for the Saginaw valley. The old phone book, discolored

with age, was found in the basement of the new telephone building by M. J. Kleinschmidt, manager of the Michigan Bell, and was loaned to Mrs. Margaret Plumsteel, Curator of the Museum of the Bay County Historical Society. The display recalls the early history of the telephone in Bay City. The telephone exchange there, one-time home of the first woman ever to speak over the invention of Alexander Graham Bell, has reached the venerable age of 63 years.

It was in 1879 that Charles F. Orton, an early-day Bay City lumberman, set up a small switchboard in an old building on Water street and established the community's first exchange, with only 25 subscribers, and himself as Bay City's first telephone manager. Bay City thus became one of the first communities in Michigan to make use of the telephone. When private lines were installed there in 1878, the first telephone exchange in Michigan had just been established in Detroit. The telephone itself had been presented to the world only two years before by Bell. Mrs. C. E. Sovereign, a Bay City resident for many years, had the distinction of being the first woman who ever spoke over a telephone. As Miss Rachel Smith at that time, she was a young school teacher in 1876 at Brantford, Ontario, where Bell was experimenting with his invention. She assisted him with his test by speaking into the "new contraption". Mrs. Sovereign was the mother of Otto E. and William J. Sovereign, long time residents of Bay City.

Most people were skeptical about the "new-Fangled contraption". Many went to view the operation of the little exchange out of curiosity. The service was crude compared with modern operation, although the best available. Wires were strung from roofs of houses and tall trees, leading the newspaper of that day to comment: "Telephone lines are becoming so numerous that certain portions of the city have the appearance of being covered with gigantic cobwebs." Bay City's first telephone connection with the "outside world" came in 1881 when a long distance line was completed to Saginaw. Two years later another line was built, to Detroit, Flint and Pontiac.

Service was restricted to daytime hours until 1884. Four years later, a rule was adopted requiring the night operator to call the police station every hour to make certain he remained awake.

Two years after the Bay City exchange was established, the number of subscribers increased to 136, and by 1883 the number had climbed to 218. At the turn of the century there were a thousand subscribers there. Bay City continued to grow and so did the use of the telephones. Two years ago the Michigan Bell Telephone Company completed the dial service there, and today there are approximately 12,000 telephones in service in the city.

DETROIT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Miss G. B. Krum reporting.—The Detroit Historical Society, founded in 1922, has come of age. Its twenty-first annual meeting, a luncheon in the English Room, Hotel Statler, January 16, brought together nearly a hundred lovers of Detroit including, besides many now active in the city's affairs, Mr. Charles B. King, pioneer automobile engineer back on a visit from his home in Larchmont, New York, and a tableful of the Detroit Historical Society Juniors. There are now about a hundred high school and college boys and girls in the Junior group. The invocation was pronounced by Vice-president Msgr. Edward J. Hickey.

Following the introductory remarks of President George W. Stark who had just returned from a tour of museums of the Middle West and was about to leave for a visit to eastern institutions, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries stressed the importance of the Society's museum and the imperative necessity for its removal from the cramped and inaccessible quarters in the Barlum Tower. Mr. Harvey Campbell, executive vice-president of the Detroit Board of Commerce, drove home this challenge with stories of similar accomplishments in the past by determined Detroit groups. Mr. Henry T. Ewald was announced as the Mayor's appointee to the board of Trustees, taking the place of Major J. Bell Moran who became an elected member. Members re-elected were Mr. Orla B. Taylor, the Society's

honorary president, Rabbi Leo M. Franklin and Mr. Harold M. Hastings.

Officers for 1943 are President Mr. George W. Stark; Vice-presidents: Msgr. Edward J. Hickey, Miss M. Agnes Burton, Mr. Henry L. Lyster; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Gracie B. Krum; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith; Membership Secretary, Mrs. Wilson W. Mills. Miss Julia M. Hubbard, of the Wayne University faculty is the leader of the Juniors, Mr. Thomas I. Starr is chairman of the Museum Committee.

Mr. Arthur S. Hampton who has been the curator of the Society's museum since its organization in 1928, died February 12 after a year's illness. Miss Louisa Butler who had been carrying on the museum routine as a part-time assistant has been employed for full-time service as Acting Curator.

THE FOLLOWING TRIBUTE is from the pen of President George W. Stark of the Detroit Historical Society, published in the *Detroit News* for February 12, 1943:

Arthur Stark Hampton, curator of the Detroit Historical Museum and the man who almost single-handed built up an imposing historical collection against the twin handicaps of neglect and indifference, died today at his residence, 9581 Burnette avenue, following a long illness.

He had been with the museum since its modest beginnings in 1928. He started with fewer than 100 items reflecting Detroit's background and colorful history. Under his regime, the museum, sponsored by the Detroit Historical Society, has had an amazing growth, until today it boasts 10,000 items of every sort and is able to display only 50 per cent of its treasures in its quarters on the twenty-third floor of the Barlum Tower. The other 50 per cent is stored in a sub-basement of the Detroit Institute of Art.

Along the way, Arthur Hampton made a host of friends. He had a warm approach to children, an ideal quality, since many of the museum visitors came from the schools.

His father, Charles G. Hampton, was an officer of New York cavalry in the Civil War and a member of Detroit Post, No. 384, GAR, its commander in 1902. His mother, Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton, was the first president of Fairbanks Post, No. 10, Women's Relief Corps; department president of the Michigan Women's Relief Corps in 1885 and national president of the Women's Relief Corps, in 1887. The Emma Stark Hampton Public School was named in her honor.

Arthur Stark Hampton was born September 23, 1869, in Guelph, Ont., and came to Detroit when 4 years old. He attended the Irving School and the old High School in Capitol Park.

Early in his working career he was a proofreader on the Detroit *Journal*. Later he organized a school for commercial proofreaders. He also engaged in business with his father and for 14 years was employed by the Ford Motor Co.

He carried on the family military tradition by joining the Detroit Light Guard; he became commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War; registrar and chancellor of the Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

For 30 years he busied himself with the affairs of the Baraca-Philathea Union (adult Bible classes). He was also selected by Dr. A. G. Studer, to organize a department of intercity work for the YMCA. It was designed to help strangers and new citizens. The department was copied by Y branches all over the country. Also he organized the Detroit Aboriginal Research Society, devoted to Indian ethnology.

In June, 1917, he married Miss Edith L. Seese, who survives him, as does a brother, Dr. Charles G. Hampton.

THE MARQUETTE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY has received, from Newburyport, Mass., a report to the stockholders of the Cleveland Iron Mining company of May 18, 1864. This is the parent company of the present Cleveland-Cliffs Iron company.

L. A. Chase, corresponding secretary of the county society, says the document is interesting for the light it throws on the condition of the Lake Superior iron trade during the Civil War, all of which trade passed through the port of Marquette until the opening of the Peninsular railroad to Escanaba in 1864.

Iron shipments were low in 1861 because of the poor business outlook, but with the war demand moved up fast from 1862 on. In 1863, the company's report shows shipment of 185,000 tons and a net return of \$201,000 with semi-annual \$5 dividends to stockholders and an extra of the same amount.

The price for pig iron locally was given as \$47 per ton. Apparently the company did not anticipate future expansion for it was offering for sale town sites in Marquette and mineral and other lands in the district. As an inducement to investors in Marquette real estate, a glowing picture was painted of the attractions of the town. It was believed a 1,000-room hotel should be built on the site of the old Marquette house which was included in the holdings offered for sale. The other lots were located on Ridge, Front, Superior and Water streets.

The main office of the company was then, as now, at Cleveland, and the directors included Samuel L. Mather and Dr. M. L. Hewitt. The company was capitalized at \$500,000 with \$300,000 paid in.

Mr. Chase notes that the Marquette County Historical Society has received from John O. Viking, of Ishpeming, a valuable collection of old newspaper clippings and newspapers, including the first issue of the *Ishpeming Press*, also photographs of the Ishpeming strike of 1892, and of the home of Lewis H. Morgan, the anthropologist of Rochester, N. Y., who was a director of the old Iron Mountain railroad from Marquette to Ishpeming. In addition the collection, given by Mr. Viking, includes photographs of various furnace and mining enterprises there; minutes of the Ishpeming Clerks' association for 1892, the *Minneapolis Tribune* cartoon book, and Swineford's "Mineral Region of Lake Superior."

Of exceptional interest is a personal letter written by Alice Longfellow, daughter of the poet, to Mr. Viking, a communication which clears up the question whether Longfellow actually visited the Upper Peninsula to get material for his poem, "Hiawatha."

This letter and a note from the poet himself on page 230 of "The Song of Hiawatha" makes clear that Longfellow obtained the Indian legends embodied in the poem from the writings of Henry R. Schoolcraft, which are also in the library of the Marquette County Historical Society. Alice Longfellow will be remembered by those who have read, or recited, Longfellow's poem, "The Children's Hour," as one of the three sisters whom their father immortalized in his poem.

It is probable that the following copy of the letter in the possession of the Marquette Historical society through the generosity of Mr. Viking has not hitherto been published:

Paris, August 25, 1913.

Mr. John D. Viking,

Dear Sir:—My sister and I visited Garden River in the summer of 1899, I think. The Indians already had their new church and we offered them a window in memory of old Chief Pugwapimis.

My father never saw the old chief, and he never visited Garden River, nor any Indian reservation. He wrote Hiawatha from Schoolcraft's book on the Indians, and from legends.

I shall be glad to have the photographs and thank you very much. Please send them to my home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Indians are apt to get their ideas very much mixed together, and incorrect.

Yours truly,

ALICE M. LONGFELLOW.

On Page 230 of the copy of "The Song of Hiawatha" which Mr. Viking has presented to the Historical Society, the poet, Longfellow, has made the following notation:

Into this old tradition I have woven other curious Indian legends, drawn chiefly from the various and valuable writings of Mr. Schoolcraft, to whom the literary world is greatly indebted for his indefatigable zeal in rescuing from oblivion so much of the legendary lore of the Indians.

The scene of the poem is among the Ojibways on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable.

FROM MRS. C. E. MOON, 702 Oak St., Niles, Michigan, Secretary, Fort St. Joseph Historical Association:

Fort St. Joseph Historical Association of Niles sponsored a series of historical talks on Sunday afternoons during January and February at the Museum. The first talk was given at the regular quarterly meeting of the Association by Miss Gladys Kneeshaw of Chicago who spoke on "Old Settlers of Niles." Her stories were woven from the skeleton of entries in a ledger taken from the basement of Dean's Drug Store. The entries began when Niles was a three cabin settlement, which subsequently became, as noted in the ledger, "St. Joseph and Michigan Territory, Pogwatigue," (from whence comes Pawating) and finally, in the entry of August 18, 1829, "Niles." The second talk was given by Miss Alice Quimby on Indian Customs and legends gleaned from her girlhood experiences at Fort Randall, S. D. She spoke of the period when her father, the late Capt. Horace Baxter Quimby, was stationed at Fort Randall. The third talk of the series was given on February 14 by Dr. John Gordon Brodie who spoke on "Old Guns."

THE WASHTENAW HISTORICAL SOCIETY has enjoyed a profitable year according to report made by Miss Geneva Smith, Secretary-Treasurer, Ann Arbor. In December a circular letter was sent from the officers to the members setting forth the program of meetings for the year. It is planned to mimeograph and distribute to the membership rather full notes following each program. Dr. Carl E. Guthe, director of the University Museums, has been program chairman for the year. Meetings have been held monthly in the evenings at the University Rackham Building. The president for the year has been Prof. Emil Lorch; vice-presidents, Mrs. Flora Smith of Dexter, Mrs. Luman Seamans of Ypsilanti; and Mr. Henry D. Brown of Ann Arbor. Dr. Lewis G. Vander Velde has served as Historian.

The circular letter reports as follows:

The permanent home so much needed by the Society seemed in prospect when the Douglas house on Huron Street was willed to the University for the use of the Washtenaw Historical Society. Since the Board of Regents decided that the bequest could not be accepted unless the Society could guarantee an adequate support fund, a special committee studied ways in which the Society might assume the responsibilities involved. After careful examination of the matter, the committee concluded that a fund of at least \$150,000 would be necessary to assure sufficient income for staff and upkeep of the property. In view of war conditions and the need of all available capital funds for war purposes, it was found necessary to report against a campaign for subscriptions to a fund of such proportions. Since the Douglas house had great possibilities, the project was relinquished with keen regret. It is reported there are a number of residences in Ann Arbor which would be very suitable for the purposes of the Society and it is hoped that one of these may be acquired either through purchase or gift, together with some endowment to assure its maintenance. If such a home were to come as a gift, it might well bear the name of the donor and thus be a fine memorial.

The collections of the Washtenaw Historical Society consist of records and relics. The documentary records are deposited on loan with the Michigan Historical Collections of the University of Michigan, where their storage conditions are more favorable than the facilities of the Society can offer. The non-documentary collections are housed in the University Museums Building and also on the upper floor of the Court House. These relics include some fine pieces of furniture. Their attractiveness and worth were demonstrated last summer when they were installed in the Judge Dexter house at the time of the Centennial of the railroad coming to Dexter. There the furniture, house and grounds, and ladies in elegant and appropriate costumes combined to give an authentic historical note to the celebration. With such a setting the collection demon-

strated the wisdom of those who for years have been assembling these pieces. All the objects were transported to and from Dexter under careful supervision and without damage. They were insured during transit and while at Dexter, and are constantly insured where they are stored. Because of the crowded condition of the single Court House store-room, it now seems desirable to receive additional objects only as gifts and not as loans; indeed it may soon become necessary to return loaned objects.

Gifts of documents and objects of historical value are greatly desired, as are photographs of individuals, places, and buildings. Members are urged to look over their accumulations and if in doubt regarding the value of anything for the purposes of the Society are invited to consult any officer.

New members are much needed, as no organization can thrive and grow without a continuous inflow of new personalities, new points of view, new devotion to the objectives of the Society. Each member is urged to invite friends to attend the meetings and otherwise seek to interest them in becoming members. The modest dues, now but fifty cents per year, may be paid to Miss Geneva Smithe, Secretary-Treasurer elect, University Museums Building.

The program of meetings for 1943 is outlined as follows:

January 19. Early Days in Washtenaw County, especially the beginnings of towns and villages. By Prof. R. Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti, member of the Michigan Historical Commission.

February. The Historic American Buildings Survey and some early buildings in Washtenaw County. By Prof. Emil Lorch, Professor Emeritus of Architecture, U. of M.

March. Early Transportation in Washtenaw County by Road. By Prof. Roger L. Morrison, Professor of Highway Engineering and Highway Transport, U. of M.

April. The Evolution of Political Party Organization in Michigan. By Prof. James K. Pollock, Professor of Political Science, U. of M.

May. Development of the Churches of Washtenaw County. By Rev. Harvey C. Colburn, Ypsilanti.

June. Annual meeting. Development of Education in Washtenaw County, especially rural schools. By Julius Haab, County School Commissioner.

NOTES CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

THE **Eighth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States** for the fiscal year 1941-42, recently published, reflects the influence of the war on all functions of The National Archives. Chiefly as a result of the wartime pressure for space in Government buildings, nearly three times as many records were accessioned as in any previous year. A descriptive list of the records received appears as an appendix. The **Report** also discusses the records administration program, which aims at the better care of record material in the agencies creating it, particularly in the many new war agencies, to the end that an adequate record of the experience of the Government and people of the United States may be preserved.

A significant addition to the large body of naval records in The National Archives was made recently by the transfer of many of the files assembled by the Office of Naval Records and Library, Navy Department. Although there are a few records relating to the Revolutionary War among them, most of them cover the period 1798-1910. They comprise the central files of the Department up to 1842, when the bureau system was inaugurated; for the period subsequent to that, they consist of a selection from the bureau files of outstanding records relating to operations and of policy documents relating to logistics. Among them are letter books of the Navy Commissioners and other officials, muster rolls, squadron reports, diaries, minutes and journals, records of the Confederate Navy, ship records, and records relating to privateers, prizes, claims, and courts martial. Practically all the Federal archival sources for the study of United States naval history to 1911 are now concentrated in The National Archives.

Records in The National Archives relating to military affairs have been further increased by the receipt of the records of the Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, 1918-40; the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1894-1923, completing the files of that Office in The National Archives from 1800 to 1923; and the central files of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, 1886-1942. The last named was the only major War Department bureau that had not pre-

viously transferred the main body of its noncurrent records to The National Archives.

Other recent accessions of importance include records of a number of Justice Department offices, 1853-1938, including those of the Pardon Attorney, the Claims Division, the Appointment Clerk's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the United States Commerce Court (1910-13); Forest Service records relating to the early conservation and forestry movement, 1882-1906; State Department records consisting of consular and diplomatic notes, despatches, and instructions, 1906-10, and treaties and statutes completing these two series in The National Archives to 1932 and 1941, respectively; and the general files of the Chief Clerk of the Labor Department, 1913-42.

In accordance with its policy of preparing preliminary "finding mediums" of records of importance in relation to the present war effort, The National Archives has recently issued a **Preliminary Inventory of the Council of National Defense Records, 1916-1921**. The records of the Council are of interest not only because of its importance as a policy-making agency during the last war but also because a large amount of material gathered by its Reconstruction Research Division is of value in connection with present post-war planning.

NOTES CONCERNING THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.

The President has recently given the Library some very interesting papers relating to his early activities as a candidate for public office. They include correspondence, memoranda, schedules of meetings, press releases, election tabulations, and other materials concerning Mr. Roosevelt's unsuccessful campaign for nomination as United States Senator in the New York Democratic primary election of 1914 and his campaign as Vice-Presidential candidate in 1920.

Another gift received from the President is a valuable collection of Roosevelt family papers consisting of 42 ledgers, daybooks, receipt books, account books, and similar items relating to the business activities of his ancestors during the period 1715-1832. While some of this material deals with real-estate and merchandising transactions, most of it has to do with the sugar-importing business carried on by the Roosevelts in New York City. Represented in the collection are the business papers of Jacobus Roosevelt, 1715-73; Isaac Roosevelt, 1755-75; Isaac Roosevelt and Sons, 1774-1824; and James Roosevelt, 1794-1832.

Bernard M. Baruch has given the Library a set of the rag-paper edition of the New York *Times* for the period 1931-42. A gift from Miss Celia Zepf, Hyde Park, N. Y., of a collection of 377 photographic plates

of Hyde Park persons and scenes made by a local photographer during the period 1880-1900, will be invaluable for a reconstruction of the scene of the President's home community during his youth.

The *Third Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library* (9 p.), just published, describes the work of the Library during the fiscal year 1941-42 and includes a descriptive list of the material presented to the Library by the President and others. Copies of the *Report* may be obtained from the Division of Information and Publications of The National Archives, Washington, D. C.



NOTABLE ARTICLES IN RECENT ISSUES OF MICHIGAN NEWSPAPERS, OCTOBER 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1942:

Adrian Daily Telegram—Dec. 3, "The Telegram's Fiftieth Anniversary"; Dec. 7, Death of Judge Harry L. Larwill (biographical sketch).

Albion Evening Recorder—Nov. 16, History of railroad (Amboy, Lansing, Traverse Bay).

Ann Arbor News—Oct. 31, Death of Rev. Henry Tatlock, age 94 (biog.); Dec. 8, d. Rev. Howard R. Chapman (biog.); Dec. 19, Description of unusual Indian relic (vertebra of elk with iron arrowhead).

Battle Creek Enquirer-News—October through December, series "Mainly About People"; Dec. 8, Map of Marshall (1856) acquired by Calhoun County Historical Society.

Bay City Times—Oct. 4, History of Ausable River power development (by Bert Stoll).

Benton Harbor News-Palladium—Dec. 31, New Year's edition, historical sketches of Southwestern Michigan.

Berrien County Record (Buchanan)—series "Tales of an Old Town" continued.

Blissfield Advance—Oct. 16, Old records of the Blissfield fire department.

Calumet News-Journal—Oct. 1, Review of new Macmillan book, *The Long Ships Passing*.

Dearborn Press—Dec. 18, Achievements of Dearborn Historical Commission.

Decatur Republican—Oct. 2, "When Decatur Was Young and Gay."

Detroit Free Press—Oct. 4, d. Robert Oakman (biog.); Oct. 7, 10, d. John C. Haines, last of Detroit's G.A.R. (biog.); Dec. 9, d. Albert Kahn, architect (biog.); Dec. 20, Story of James S. Pooler, "When Santa Claus Missed the Boat to Beaver Island"; Dec. 28, d. John L. Zubrick (biog.).

Detroit News—October through December, series "Town Talk," by George Stark, continued; Oct. 6, d. John C. Haines, age 100, last of Detroit's G.A.R. (biog.); Nov. 23, d. Sam Slade, actor and singer, Dec. 4, d. W. R. Kales, engineer (biog.); Dec. 9, d. Albert Kahn, architect (biog.); Dec. 28, d. John L. Zubrick (biog.).

Detroit Times—Oct. 4, d. Robert Oakman (biog.); Dec. 9, d. Albert Kahn (biog.).

Dexter Leader—Flora Smith's "Then and Now" column continued.

East Lansing Meridian-News—Oct. 23, d. Prof. Eben Mumford (biog.).

Escanaba Daily Press—John P. Norton's column "Early Escanaba Days" continued.

Evart Review—Series "Yarns of Yesterday," from the files of the *Review*.

Flint Journal—Oct. 30, Story of State's first airplane flight.

Genesee County Herald (Mt. Morris)—Oct. 9, Civil War letter (1862, McClellan's army).

Gladwin County Record—Series, "Items of Long Ago," from files of the *Record*.

Grand Rapids Press—Dec. 9, Grand Rapids Public Museum items.

Hartford Day Spring—Nov. 13, 75th Anniversary Methodist Church.

Hastings Banner—Oct. 10, "How Barry County Voted in 1856."

Hillsdale News—Dec. 4, d. Edward R. Galloway, former state representative (biog.).

Holland Evening Sentinel—Oct. 8, Story of great fire of Oct. 8, 1871, from old newspaper records and contemporary letters; October through December, series "In the Good Old Days" continued (weekly articles taken from news in the *Ottawa County Times* published a half century ago; 39th article is dated Dec. 26); Series of weekly articles taken from news of the *Holland Daily Sentinel* reaches 80th article with Dec. 26.

Houghton Mining Gazette—Dec. 24, d. William F. Miller, prominent in business and politics (biog.).

Huron County Tribune (Bad Axe)—Dec. 24, d. John Mayes, business leader, Port Austin (biog.).

Iron Mountain News—Dec. 11, "Calumet and Hecla Buys Historic Lands" (The Estevant lands in Keweenaw County, historic copper properties—historical sketch).

Ironwood Globe—Oct. 1, "St. Mary's Church Fete Recalls Early U. P. Days" (sketches of early Jesuit missions and missionaries); Oct. 2, "Finding of Iron Ore on Range Brought Settlers" (Wakefield history); Oct. 3, History of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Ironwood Times—Series "It Happened on the Gogebic Range" continued (sketches through a half century); scripts of H. O. Sonnesyn's weekly broadcast over station WJMS continued, under title "Do You Remember When?"; Dec. 16, "Old Timers" edition of the *Times*, numerous pioneer sketches.

Isabella County Times-News (Mt. Pleasant)—Nov. 5, Prof. Rolland H. Maybee begins series of articles on the history of Central Michigan College; Nov. 12, edition contains numerous articles on history of the College apropos of semi-centennial celebration; Nov. 19, d. Charles T. Grawn, former president of the College (biog.); Nov. 19, Central Mich-

igan Historical Society formed at Mt. Pleasant; Nov. 26, "Some Facts and Figures on Mt. Pleasant Normal," by C. F. R. Bellows, first principal.

Ishpeming Iron Ore—Oct. 23, History of the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad Company, by Roscoe C. Young, formerly chief engineer; Nov. 13, Iron mining during the Civil War; Dec. 24, Review of W. V. Kinietz's book on the famous Indian paintings by John Mix Stanley.

Jackson Citizen-Patriot—Oct. 14, Methodist Church centennial at Grass Lake; Dec. 17, d. A. W. D. Hall, former city manager of Jackson, designer of "Cascades" (biog.).

Kalamazoo Gazette—Oct. 4, Sketches of two Civil War generals (Benjamin D. Pritchard, and Elisha Mix); Nov. 8, Unpublished account of burning of white fur trader at stake by the Indians; Dec. 8, Historic home of Col. Abiel Fellows preserved; Dec. 28, First locomotive on Paw-Paw-Lawton railway;

Lansing State Journal—Two notable series continued in Sunday edition: 1. Harold G. Lee's articles on central Michigan towns, with emphasis on war work; 2. Earl R. Pitt's series "Ye Old Photograph Album"; Oct. 4, 25th Anniversary of Peoples' Church, East Lansing (biog. of Dr. N. A. McCune, pastor); Oct. 11, Michigan Education Association celebrates 90th birthday; d. Senator E. B. McKenna (biog.).

Lapeer County Press—October through December, series "Items of Long Ago," from files of the *Press* and *Clarion*; Oct. 24, "Early Days in Lum."

Lawton Leader—Dec. 17, "Mattawan in the Long Ago," by Dana P. Smith.

Ludington News—Oct. 30, Margaret McKee writes of pioneer hospitality "in the old days"; Nov. 18, editorial "50 Years on Lake Michigan"; Dec. 24, Danaher and Melendy Mill, history.

Marcellus News—Oct. 16, "Memories", by C. J. Bradt.

Marquette Mining Journal—Oct. 19, "Early Navigation on Lake Superior", paper read by John Keast at Historical Society meeting.

Marshall Chronicle—Nov. 28, Dr. William S. Durand tells of platting of Marshall and describes early days.

Menominee Herald-Leader—Two series "Yesterdays in Menominee" and "Ye Town Crier" continued.

Milford Times—Series, "From Our Early Files."

Monroe Evening News—Dec. 7, d. Rev. Fr. Henry De Gryse (biog.); Dec. 28, d. Nathan B. Hubble (biog.).

Muskegon Chronicle—Nov. 20, d. Lincoln Estes, former mayor of pioneer family (biog.).

Niles Star—Oct. 22, annual meeting of Fort St. Joseph Historical Society.

Northern Michigan Review (Petoskey)—d. W. S. Mesick, pioneer, former congressman (biog.).

Ogemaw County Herald (West Branch)—Nov. 13, d. William Moss, pioneer lumberman (biog.).

Port Huron Times-Herald—Series "In the Good Old Days" continued.

Saginaw News—Series "In Bygone Days" continued.

Saugatuck Commercial-Record—Oct. 23, Edward Lown, Saugatuck's oldest pioneer passes, aged 92.

Sault Ste. Marie News—Dec. 16, Frank Bjarklund describes deer hunting.

South Haven Tribune—Oct. 3, Biographical sketches of two early doctors, Leslie G. Rhodes and Neil Goodrich.

Springport Signal—Dec. 18, Springport 80 years ago.

St. Joseph Herald-Press—Dec. 28, History of Trinity Lutheran Church; Dec. 31, Biographical sketches by local historian, Benjamin Reber.

Traverse City Record-Eagle—Dec. 24, d. H. O. Joynt, manufacturer and banker (biog.).

Tuscola County Advertiser—Series "Lookin' Backward."

Wakefield News—Oct. 9, "Golden Jubilee Celebrated by Catholic Church."

Whitehall Forum—Series "Yesterdays of the White Lake Area."

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

IN ACCORDANCE with the law governing the activities of the Commission (C. L. 1929, Secs. 8114-8124), there is herewith submitted the 29th annual report; being financial report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942; and report of activities for the calendar year ending December 31, 1942.

The members of the Commission for the fiscal year 1941-42 were as follows:

Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner, ex officio
Lew Allen Chase, Marquette
Charles A. Sink, Ann Arbor
Charles A. Weissert, Kalamazoo
Most Rev. Wm. F. Murphy, Saginaw
Richard Clyde Ford, Ypsilanti
Mrs. Donald E. Adams, Pontiac

On July 1, 1942, Charles A. Sink of Ann Arbor succeeded Lew Allen Chase as president, and Charles A. Weissert succeeded Charles Sink as vice-president.

On Aug. 4, 1942 Mr. C. W. Ellison of Lansing was appointed by the Governor to succeed Mr. L. A. Chase of Marquette. Mr. Ellison was welcomed by President Sink on behalf of the Commission at the meeting held on August 24, and the Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Chase an expression of their high esteem and of their very sincere appreciation of his long and faithful cooperation as a member of the Commission. Mr. Chase had served since 1930, having been appointed in that year by Gov. Fred W. Green to succeed Professor Claude H. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan who died in March of that year.

Members of the staff have been as follows:

Secretary, George N. Fuller
Ass't. Sec'y., P. H. Andrus
Museum Director, C. J. Sherman
Stenographer-Clerk, Miss Emaline Ourada

Meetings have been held monthly, except in July and December. Two meetings were held in September.

Following is the financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942:

Total amount of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1942	\$16,542.00
Expenditures from appropriation for fiscal year:	
Personal Service	\$8,185.82
Supplies & Contractual Service	4,397.23
Outlay for Equipment	318.62
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Total Disbursements	12,901.67
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Total balance June 30, 1942	\$ 3,640.33

Salary advances of employees have been made in accord with Civil Service recommendations.

One of the main features planned for 1941-43 was the Historical Markers program. In the 1941 legislature, the Commission obtained a biennial appropriation nearly double that of the previous biennium, but funds did not become available until October of that year, which considerably hampered both the erection of historical markers and the program of directional markers on Michigan highways. In December came Pearl Harbor, and subsequently the metal priorities, which made a Markers program difficult. Attempt was made to devise a marker which might use mainly marble or granite, but experience with that effort led to abandonment of the entire memorial markers program except for three markers: 1) at the Governor Moses Wisner home at Pontiac; 2) at the Governor John S. Barry home in Constantine; 3) at the General George Armstrong Custer home in Monroe. Much time was spent both by Commissioners and staff on the highway signing program. A committee was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Donald E. Adams of Pontiac (chairman), Com. R. Clyde Ford of Ypsilanti, and Com. Charles A. Weissert of Kalamazoo.

Very early the hearty cooperation of Highway Commissioner G. Donald Kennedy was secured for the highway marking program, and the Historical Commission undertook to develop an overall "blue print" of the job for the entire state. A complete survey of the state was made to supplement an earlier survey of 1931, and the following plan was laid before Commissioner Kennedy:

Recommendations of the Historical Markers Committee of the Michigan Historical Commission

1. That a number of general informational markers be erected on Michigan highways. By general informational markers we mean signs which give important historical information regarding an event or locality. Attached are samples of legends for use on such markers. Similar legends have been prepared for the following cities and highways: Albion, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Marquette, Menominee, Monroe, Ontonagon, Pontiac, Port Huron, Saginaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Traverse City, Ypsilanti, Straits of Mackinac, U. S. 12 and U. S. 112.

The Committee feels that all county seats and all highways should have general informational markers erected eventually, but that markers for those listed above could be erected as a preliminary step.

2. That roadside directional signs be provided for all general informational markers when erected, and for already existing markers whenever such markers designate sufficiently significant sites to warrant roadside markers.

These directional markers would indicate that a historical marker will be found one mile ahead. They should perhaps be erected only in cases where the historical marker is near the highway.

3. That whenever permanent new markers are erected by the Michigan Historical Commission, these new markers be provided with appropriate directional highway markers.

In response to this plan Mr. Mott Heath, director of Public Relations for the State Highway Department appeared before the Commission with a report, the substance of which was as follows:

1. The State Highway Department definitely is interested in a program of marking historical sites along Michigan highways, provided it conforms to safety considerations.

2. But at the present time "it would be impossible for the Department to undertake an extended program because of conditions imposed by the war effort."

3. Nevertheless "if during the war period communities or groups should call to the attention of the Commission their desire to erect a marker or monument appropriate in the war effort, the Department would welcome the opportunity to consult on its location and design in order that anything done during the war would fit into a post war program and also in order that sufficient control would be exercised to prevent the development of traffic hazards."

4. The Department "will be glad during the period of the war to give consideration to any plans or programs so as to take advantage of any opportunity for state-wide participation in the post war period."

The Commission agreed to act along lines of the report made by Mr. Heath. In accord therewith, the Markers committee recommended that four identical informational markers be placed near Lansing on M 16 and M 27 where these roads enter and leave the city, the exact points of placement to be determined by the State Highway Department; that two similar markers be placed on U. S. 112, at junction of M 50 on the east and near the city of Niles on the west; and that similar markers be placed on roadsides near the homes of Governor Wisner in Pontiac, Governor Barry in Constantine, and General Custer in Monroe.

On report of this plan to the Highway Department, Deputy Commissioner L. B. Reid responded for the Department as follows:

1. "It seems to us now that such activities are among those to be drastically curtailed in view of the necessity for conserving critical materials as well as anticipated sharp losses in revenue."

2. "Because of these factors, it would seem impractical to undertake the installation of the markers on routes entering Lansing at this particular time."

3. Mr. Reid suggested "that the funds which would be used to provide such markers at this time might possibly better be expended in the devising of more complete plans for post-war construction."

4. He expressed belief that Mr. Heath had in mind "that the Commission and the Department should discourage miscellaneous markings during the war period with the idea of developing during the present period a more complete plan which might be projected on a state-wide basis after the war."

In view of this response the Commission unanimously voted that the highway signing program be dropped for the duration; that for the sake of the record, the attention of the Highway Department be called again to the somewhat comprehensive program of highway signing already submitted to that Department, the same to be now regarded as a "blue print" for initiating a post-war cooperative program of indicative and informational markers for Michigan's highways; and that the report of the Markers Committee in regard to the Wisner, Barry and Custer markers be approved. Plans for the erection of these markers are progressing.

At the April meeting it was voted that a suitable marker be erected in the Bay City-Saginaw region to commemorate the lumber industry, the same to be dedicated at the time of the 1942 annual meeting of the State Historical Society in June. This was done, and an account of the dedicatory exercises was published in the Autumn number of the Michigan History Magazine, together with a picture of the marker. The total cost to the Commission was \$180.16, the Highway Department providing the labor and supervising the construction.

In the period before priority on metals became a handicap, the placement of a boulder and bronze plaque at Bad Axe in Huron County, home of Governor Sleeper, was contemplated, in honor of Michigan's Governor during the first World War. Much interest arose locally in favor of such a project, with desire to extend the memorial to include a gold star record for Huron County. With the coming of metal priorities, attempt was made to devise a memorial that would use marble or granite, but a satisfactory solution along this line was not found, and the project was postponed to the post-war period.

In June, 1942, the sum of \$2,000 was set up in a work account sheet for markers, in accord with the legislature's earmarking, and this amount, or the balance, it is hoped, will carry beyond the biennium, since it is obvious that causes beyond our control prevented completion of the work for which the amount was set up. Request was made of the Budget Office that there be added to this amount the additional \$2,000 appropriated for markers in the second half of the biennium, making a total of \$4,000 for the markers program. Granting of the request was deferred until such time as the first \$2,000 shall have been spent. The only money yet expended for markers is \$186.16, for the Bay City-Saginaw marker above mentioned.

Travelling Expenses

The second largest amount earmarked by the 1941 legislature is \$2,000 a year for travelling expenses. Here again, war conditions have hampered activity. This amount was intended largely for "field work," namely, collecting historical materials and promoting local historical work along lines indicated in the law establishing the Commission. Marking historic sites is one of the local history activities in the program, with emphasis on the idea that the process of assisting local communities with their history is of equal value with the markers themselves. The program also bore directly upon the work of the State Historical Museum. This program has been held in abeyance for reasons heretofore described.

Some travelling has been done in collecting Museum materials and other historical data, as described in the several issues of the Michigan History Magazine. The Secretary represented the Commission at the meeting of the American Historical Association in Chicago in December, 1941; and in October, 1942, at the joint meeting of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association of State and Local History held in Richmond, Virginia. The Museum Director represented the Commission at the 1942 annual meeting of the American Association of Museums at Williamsburg, Va., and the 1942 annual meeting of the Midwest Museums Conference at Springfield, Illinois. The Commission is a member of the above mentioned professional organizations. Both staff members and Commissioners have attended meetings of the State Historical Society of Michigan and affiliated local societies, taking part in the programs as occasion required. Speaking engagements have required travel to some extent. Out-of-state travel has been held to a minimum. Commissioners have been fairly regular in attendance at the monthly meetings, most of which have been held in Lansing.

War Records

There is a phase of records collecting connected with the war which will require travel. The Michigan Council of Defense in September, 1942, appointed the Historical Commission to be the official state agency for collecting of records relating to Michigan's part in the present war, in the belief that if this were left until the war is over the results would be likely to be fragmentary and of less value for the research needs of the future. The Defense Council has agreed to cooperate with this effort through the county defense councils.

The present plan calls for appointment of Directors of Collecting in each of the 83 counties, who will act as chairmen of such local committees as they may desire to appoint, to cooperate with local leaders of historical, civic and patriotic organizations, and to report regularly to Lansing. Some travel

will be required for direct personal contact with chairmen of local committees. The Commission has established personal contact with authorities at Fort Custer for collecting records other than military, bearing on the lives and activities of Michigan soldiers at the Fort. A "Manual" for records collecting is being prepared by the Commission, to be published jointly by the Historical Commission and State Council of Defense. The collecting of this material showing the impingement of the war upon the civilian life of Michigan state-wide is believed to be a fundamental service to the more immediate needs of post-war adjustments as well as to posterity.

County Histories

Collecting of war records is but a specialized phase of the continuous program of records collecting. Travel to make personal contacts to obtain historical materials of special value has been allowed; but in general, travel has been held to a minimum. Contacts by mail has proved useful in one phase of the local work which seems of good promise in response to local interest in gathering data for histories of the several counties. This program which started during the state centennial period involves publishing brief pamphlet histories of the 83 counties, based upon cooperative research by people in the counties. Travel to make personal contacts to inspect and encourage this work will obviously help when travel shall again become feasible. Under present conditions, the Commission can at least prepare the manuscripts for counties that complete their research during the war period, adding such research as can be made by the office staff and through such outside help as can be obtained as voluntary service. A modest budget request has been made for publication of these county histories and such other informational bulletins as the work seems to demand. Each of the county histories will run from 50 to 75 pages.

Museum

The Museum is perhaps more widely enjoyed by the public than any other service of the Commission. Several thousand

persons have visited these collections annually in groups and as individuals. In normal times it can render important service to local museums throughout the state and to schools, clubs, and other local agencies. Exchange relations will be hampered by shipping and transportation conditions for the duration. Priorities have prevented obtaining proper equipment. The location is not ideal, and it would be good business to release some 4,000 feet of floor space which the Museum now occupies in the State Administration Building if a more suitable location can be found.

Museum Housing

In accord with advice from the Executive Office, the Commission inspected several properties, among them the so-called Turner property at 505 N. Washington Avenue, Lansing. In regard to the latter, the finding was as follows: This property had been the home of Mrs. Sophie S. Turner and since her decease about a year ago, it was a part of the Turner estate. Being downtown, on the main business street of Lansing, about four blocks from the central corner of Washington and E. Mich., it is readily accessible to the public. The floor space is somewhat greater than in the present quarters. It would absorb our present downtown storage and afford room for expansion. The house is fairly modern, built in 1927, modelled upon Washington's home at Mt. Vernon. It is set on an elevated embankment 166 feet back from the avenue, allowing generous front lawn, which in future could be used for building expansion. The rear approach is a spacious driveway which opens into a yard that could also be used for building expansion. Adjoining is a smaller building and grounds which also belong to the estate and are available. The main building uses city heat and is equipped to use gas. It has modern accessories, some of which would be useful to the Museum without alteration. The rooms are commodious, and well lighted. The construction materials used throughout are the best that were obtainable in the prosperous period of the 20's. The ground

floor is concrete, and the building, while not fire-proof, is as fire-resistant as were most well-to-do homes of the period. At the meeting in June, the Secretary recommended that steps be taken to meet in some measure the Commission's need of more suitable housing. At the August meeting, Commissioner Ellison and Secretary Fuller were appointed a committee to look into the matter further. At a meeting held Sept. 14, Com. Ellison reported that he had talked with Mr. James Turner of Detroit, and with Mr. V. C. Fratcher of the Detroit Trust Co., executor of the will of Mrs. Turner, regarding purchase of this property by the State, from which it appeared that the State could obtain both pieces of property including land and building for the sum of \$25,000 and that the property, if desired, would be immediately removed from the open market until such time as the legislature should have an opportunity to either pass upon or reject a bill for the purchase of these properties. Commissioner Ellison moved that the Commission confirm the tentative agreement to this effect which he had made in a letter addressed to Mr. Fratcher. Considerable discussion ensued. President Sink stated his feeling that the step under consideration was one that might have far-reaching consequences, no matter how the matter was decided, and he favored the idea of having complete discussion from all angles. Com. Ford said he thought the Commission should give more time to consideration of the matter than appeared to be possible at this meeting, and suggested September 30 for a special meeting. This was agreed upon.

In the meantime, the Museum committee engaged the Christman Construction Company of Lansing to make careful investigation of the condition of the property and to estimate probable costs of specified alterations. At the September 30 meeting, communications were read from Gov. Van Wagoner and Auditor General Brown, in which they expressed interest in having the Commission's activities properly housed. Each suggested the Turner property as being specially appropriate for the Museum.

In course of discussion, following a second visit of the Commissioners to the Turner property, and careful consideration of estimates made by the Christman Co., it became clear that this property might be reasonably adequate to house the Museum, but not to house the State archives. In any case there was seen the necessity for an Act of the legislature to provide the funds. President Sink expressed the opinion that the Commission should have in mind the long term view as well as the short term view, inasmuch as the Commission has a responsibility to posterity as well as to the present and the immediate future. In his opinion, the Commission should ask for funds sufficient to place the Commission on a proper footing to take care of the state archives in a manner such as other states employ, befitting the dignity of the state of Michigan. Question was raised as to the wisdom of making such a request in war time. Majority opinion of the Commissioners favored going ahead at this time, and laying broad the foundations upon which an appropriate superstructure of work might be built in the post-war period.

As a result of discussion, it was unanimously voted that the Commission shall cause to be introduced in the next legislature a bill asking for an appropriation of \$150,000 to be expended as follows: (1) \$25,000 for the purchase of the so-called Turner property, consisting of the Turner home and grounds at 505 North Washington Avenue and the residence and grounds at 116 W. Genesee Street, the same to be used to house the State Historical Museum; (2) \$25,000 for alterations and furnishings of the above described property for the purpose there expressed; (3) \$100,000 for the construction of the first unit of a permanent historical building to house the state archives and administrative offices of the Commission: Total \$150,000. Com. Ellison was instructed to apprise the proper officials of the Detroit Trust Company of the action of the Commission, and at the October meeting Com. Ellison reported that he had done so, and had received appreciative replies from both Mr. James Turner and Mr. V. C. Fratcher. At

the November meeting Com. Ellison reported that in response to his request for some sort of option, Mr. Fratcher had given in writing a definite assurance that the property would be held off the market until definite word could be secured from the state legislature as to whether the appropriation could be had for the purchase of this property in accordance with the arrangements previously made.

Public Archives

The Commission's responsibilities and duties in regard to the public archives are set forth in the Commission's Creative Act (P. A. 1913, No. 271, Sec. 5) as follows: "The said Commission shall have power, and it is hereby made the duty of all public officials to assist in the performance of this power, to collect from the public offices in the state, including state, county, city, village and township offices, such records, files, documents, books and papers as are not less than thirty years old, and are not in current use, and are, in the opinion of the Commission, valuable only for historical purposes; and it is hereby made the legal custodian of such records, files, documents, books and papers when collected and transferred to its possession. The Commission shall provide for their preservation, classification, arranging and indexing, so that they may be made available for the use of the public. Copies of all such papers, documents, files and records, when made and certified to by the secretary or archivist of said Commission, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts, with the same effect as if certified to by the original custodian thereof."

This Section was amended in 1923 as follows: "Provided, That in counties where there is a public library having a fire-proof building and suitable arrangements for carefully keeping such publications, records, files, documents, etc., so that in the opinion of said Commission they can be safely stored, the same or any part thereof may be left in the possession of such public library. A list thereof, however, shall be furnished the Commission and shall be kept of record in its office. A copy of

the finding of the Commission that such a depository is a safe and a proper one in its opinion shall be made a part of the official records of said Commission."

Adequate space to carry out the provisions of Section 5 is much needed, hence the request made in the bill described above asking for \$100,000 to build the first unit of a fire-proof building for the public archives. The present quarters in the State Office Building, consisting of two small rooms and one vault, have long been filled to capacity, and contain but a small fragment of the state archives, being mainly from the Executive Office.

The Governor of the State and the heads of the several departments, boards, commissions, and institutions of the state, are the logical champions of the centralization of state archival problems in a skilled Department of History and Archives. They have been baffled often enough in their duties by the loss of evidential documents, and they know the danger of further losses by all the agencies that scatter and destroy documents. They are in position to know the waste of time and energy expended in fruitless search for documents and to realize the economy possible when documents are centralized and made available by scientific arrangement and care, so that a single telephone call to a central office can obtain information from related documents that erstwhile were widely scattered or not known to exist.

Multiplication of state business has multiplied records. As is well known, more space for current records and for offices has become a serious need for state agencies housed in the Capitol and in the State Office Building. The erection of such an archival unit as is proposed in the bill would somewhat relieve this congestion by removing quantities of non-current records still having some administrative value, and much historical value for the future.

In this removal the objective should not be dead storage, but live storage, enabling the continuous use of these records. Hence a budget request is also made for an archivist. Archives

keeping is professional work. What officials want to know, if their documents are to be taken from their immediate charge, is that these papers will be properly handled and made easily accessible for information. And the people of the state who have borne the expense of producing these records obviously have a right to their preservation and continuous use under skilled direction. Departmental use is but one of many. Attorneys, business men, investigators of all types, profit by quick and easy access to important public documents; and an "important" document is obviously one which someone wants for a definite purpose at a given time. Doubtless few will question that the evidential value of original documents makes it highly desirable that these primary records be centralized and made continuously and easily available for immediate practical as well as historical use, and for this a trained archivist and assistants are needed.

Recently the State was confronted with the emergency of the national paper salvage campaign. On Feb. 17 the State Administrative Board recommended "that the Salvage Division of the State Budget Department arrange through cooperation with the Board of State Auditors for the sale and disposition of such old and obsolete records as may and can be released by the executive heads of State agencies." Immediately the Historical Commission sought to discharge its duties under Section 5 as above described. It requested the Board to rescind its resolution, and asked for a conference. Presently the Commission received notice from the Budget Director, in performance of his duty, that certain departments and institutions had turned over to his Salvage Division some ten tons of "obsolete" records. That was only the beginning. The Historical Commission had neither manpower nor funds to properly inspect such a mass of material in the short time available. The federal government wanted paper, and the state agencies wanted space. In such a case, there was need of adequate personnel trained to know historical values. But this situation need not have arisen, if through a quarter of a century of the Commis-

sion's existence it had been properly housed, equipped and manned to take over these materials gradually.

To clarify its position, the Attorney General's opinion was asked as to "the legal power which a public officer, state or local, may exercise, to keep or to destroy public documents which originate in his office or which come into his office from any public source over which the state has jurisdiction." The Attorney General replied: "It is a recognized rule of law that public records or public documents, being property of the state or some political subdivision thereof, can only be voluntarily removed from the place where by law they are designated to be kept, or may be voluntarily mutilated or destroyed only when such removal, mutilation or destruction is authorized by the same authority which in the first instance required said record to be made and kept;" for which he cited "23 Ruling Case Law, p. 169;" and he cited "Sec. 17018 Compiled Laws 1929" for the Michigan legislature's recognition of this rule.

However, under pressure of war-time conditions, the Commission did what it could. It distributed 100 copies of the Attorney General's opinion to the heads of state departments, boards, commissions and institutions concerned and followed up by an inspection which was necessarily rapid and left much to be desired. The men found these agencies very cooperative and interested, and very responsive to the idea of having a central archives agency in Lansing and with adequate apparatus for microfilming documents.

In addition to documents of public origin, the Commission has collected a variety of materials of private origin, such as old letters, diaries, family papers, old account books, reminiscences of early settlers, fugitive sheets of early newspapers, county histories, maps and atlases, everything in the shape of a record to illustrate any phase of the history of Michigan. The Commission's duties in this respect are outlined in Section 4 of its Creative Act as follows:

"It shall be the duty of said commission to collect, arrange and preserve historical material, including books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, copies of domestic and foreign records and archives, paintings, statuary, and other objects and materials illustrative of and relating to the history of Michigan and the old Northwest Territory; to procure and preserve narratives of the early pioneers, their exploits, perils, privations and achievements; to collect material of every description relative to the history, language, literature, progress or decay of our Indian tribes; to collect, prepare and display in the museum of said Commission objects indicative of the life, customs, dress and resources of the early residents of Michigan, and to publish source materials, and historical studies relative to and illustrative of the history of the State, including such historical materials and studies as may be furnished for that purpose by educational institutions and by the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society. The commission shall cooperate with and assist the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and local historical societies in the State, and help to organize new local historical societies of similar nature and purpose."

Protection of Cultural Resources From War Hazards

The Historical Commission was represented at a meeting in Ann Arbor on January 7 called to organize a committee on special measures to preserve documents and other cultural resources from danger during the war. This was part of a national movement. The results of this meeting and later meetings have been published in several issues of the Michigan History Magazine during the year. The committee is officially known as The State Committee on Conservation of Cultural Resources. Chairman of the Committee is Prof. Louis G. Vander Velde of the department of History, University of Michigan, who also has assumed the responsibilities of Secretary. A sub-committee on the protection of public documents, state and local, was appointed, with the Secretary of the Historical

Commission as chairman, to cooperate with the Michigan Council of Defense to this end. A circular was sent to all records officers, state and local, requesting careful consideration to a somewhat comprehensive outline of suggestions for immediate action in view of the war hazards now threatening the safety of public records.

The Historical Commission took a definite stand in opposition to the scrapping of historically valuable and irreplaceable metal relics in connection with the so-called scrap metal salvage campaign, in the belief that even an all-out sacrifice of memorial metal relics would add so little to the sum total of metal salvage as not appreciably to affect the course of the war one way or the other. Press reports showed general public approbation of this position, which is believed to have curbed some patriotic but misdirected zeal.

Radio Program

The Commission's radio talks on Michigan—a series now in its ninth year—has reached an audience of thousands of Michigan citizens of whom many have expressed their appreciation. Doubtless these talks have reached a larger number of people who are actively interested in state and local history than the Commission could have reached by travel and direct addresses done systematically at considerable expense. Travel conditions at the present time have made the radio service of special value. It has cost the Commission nothing, but at commercial rates it represents a contribution by Michigan State College amounting to several thousands of dollars a year.

Speaking Program

In addition to the radio programs, the Commissioners and staff members have given a number of Michigan history talks at meetings of state and local organizations in cooperation with morale building efforts to use local and state history to illustrate the American way of life. It is the Commission's belief that the history of local communities contains, in its ex-

amples of loyalty to our American ideals and the traditions of a free people, the means to stimulate a spirit of sacrifice to preserve our heritage. They believe that patriotism which begins at home, based upon an understanding of our historic backgrounds, is most powerful, when brought to bear upon those things which our citizens know from personal experience. They believe that all national growth rests upon local foundations, and that citizens with proper perspective are spiritually fortified to fight for the national ideals and institutions when they can establish these in terms of their own communities. In these premises, the Historical Commission, cooperating with civic and patriotic organizations and the schools are building a morale-educational program of local history that is of importance to our developing war program.

Publications

Section 6 of the Commission's Creative Act outlines the publishing duties of the Commission in these terms:

"It shall be the duty of said commission to prepare for publication the material referred to in section four of this act. The volumes of said publication shall be issued in editions of not more than two thousand five hundred copies, and contain not exceeding seven hundred fifty pages each. They shall be printed and bound in substantial uniformity with the volumes issued by other historical societies and the several State departments. Said printing, together with such bulletins, including a historical quarterly journal such as is issued by other historical societies, and such reprints of books, maps, and articles as may be determined upon by the commission, shall be paid out of the appropriation hereby made."

Owing to war conditions, publication of volumes has been suspended for the duration. The Michigan History Magazine, published quarterly, has been continued, and is distributed free to schools, libraries, and members of the State Historical Society. Each number contains carefully edited articles on Michigan history, historical news and comments, history and

biography from Michigan newspapers, accounts of local historical meetings, museum notes, and reviews of books about Michigan. This bulletin of history has been published continuously since 1917. Following are the articles published during 1942:

Return of the Confederate Flags—Maynard Hill.

Governor John S. Barry.

First Celebration of Washington's Birthday—F. Clever Bald.

The Universities of Virginia and Michigania—Dr. Egbert R. Isbell.

Religion and Assimilation of the Dutch in Michigan—Dr. Paul Honigsheim.

Michigan's Civil War West Pointers—George T. Ness, Jr.

So You're Going to Mackinac—Eleanor Gallagher.

Emerson in Michigan and the Northwest—Russel B. Nye.

Michigan's Lumber-Jacks—John I. Bellaire.

Michigan's Cut-Over "Canaan"—Leo Alilunas.

In Old Detroit (1831-1836)—Sidney Glazer.

The Woman Pioneer of the Eighteen Forties—Beth Williams.

Sources for the History of Wayne County in the Burton Historical Collection—Louise Rau.

First American Fourth of July in Michigan—Louise Rau.

History of 4-H Club Work in Michigan—A. G. Kettunen.

Early Settlement in Eastern Michigan—Late George B. Catlin.

The Social and Economic Effects of Lumbering on Michigan, 1835-1890—Ormond S. Danford.

A Pioneer Gospel Ranger of the Michigan Wilderness—Coe Hayne.

The Sanitary Reform Movement in Michigan—Earl E. Kleinschmidt.

What the Great Lakes Region is Doing to Win the War—Capt. J. K. Esler.

General Anthony Wayne Visits Detroit—F. Clever Bald.

Why I am Not a Strangite—Rev. Clement J. Strang.
Place Names of Ingham County—Theodore G. Foster
Missing Supreme Court Documents—Clark F. Notron.

The Commission has undertaken to index the first 25 years of the Magazine, and has covered the first six years during 1942. The work should be completed by June 30, 1943, ready for publication. A competent indexer has been employed, Dr. B. A. Uhlendorf of Ann Arbor. The cost will be \$500. This practical compilation will extend the usefulness of the Magazine for all schools and libraries and for all citizens who have it. It will be indispensable for the Commission's Office.

THE WAR

THE right to differ in opinion is fundamental in self-government. In a nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to freedom there is certain to be divided opinion as to policy. Fortunately, honest men may disagree in America without danger to their liberty or their safety.

The right to criticize their leadership in government is possessed not only by the most exalted, but the humblest citizen as well. That privilege, however, does not include the right to disrupt, divide nor destroy national unity in a country faced by the peril of losing the very freedom which insures the right to disagree.

When any fundamental of freedom is threatened from within or without, strong men will submerge their personal opinions and their personal ambitions in the great pool of national unity and solidarity. They will have a single determination to fight to preserve their heritage of liberty.

Most of us at some time in our lives have been forced to go without certain things we wanted, because we could not afford them. Our fathers and mothers and all the pioneer forebears who settled the new country were restricted on food, luxuries and even necessities—because many things were not available. They lived and were contented.

Those of us who grumble and object now should not lose sight of the fact that we are not making sacrifices solely because of actual shortages or because of the whim of someone in authority. We are rationing at home so that our armed forces, our own boys and our Allies, may be supplied with what they need, and all of us at home will have a fair share of that portion allotted to us. The sacrifices involved in the governmental rationing program are small, when we consider the purpose of it all. We cannot afford to weaken the home front in this critical time because we do not agree with some-

one as to how that objective is to be achieved.—*Editorial in M.C.D. Bulletin, Feb. 1, 1943.*

Under the caption, "It's War, Buddy, When You Get Gray at 21," the following graphic editorial appeared in the first January issue of the *Pontiac Warrior*, published by the Pontiac Division of General Motors:

The landing boat grates on the shore.

The Top Kick says: "Okay, guys."

You step over into the scummy shore water and the Nips lay back on their machine guns.

"I never knew there were so damn many machine guns in the world," one wounded Marine later said.

Some of the guys go down face forward in the water. Some cough out their lives on the sand. But enough get through. Paste that in your hat, brother. Enough always get through!

Harmon Pike, "Junior" they always used to call him around Pontiac, is back home with his mother and Pontiac Motor dad today. He has two things he didn't have when he went away. A Jap bullet hole and gray hair around the temples, although he is only 21.

Harmon picked up the gray hair and the bullet with the Marines on Tulagi, a nervous chunk of dynamite in the South Pacific. Harmon has put on a lot of years since he went last December, and he knows that drum-drum isn't Gene Krupa.

If you're not too busy worrying about coffee and sugar and gasoline, put yourself in the kid's place for a minute, brother. You've got a Garand in your hands and your group has been picked to spearhead the Tulagi beach—that means you're first.

A noisy slice of death is going right over your head. Some of the stuff is hitting the steel boat and whining off like banshees. The sergeant says "Okay, guys!" Doesn't even raise his voice.

You go over the side. Some of the guys go over the wrong side and land in 12 feet of water with full pack. Some of

them get to shore, though. You move through that beach and find yourself in an old Chinese cemetery. Our Naval shells have tossed open a lot of graves . . . they make damned good fox holes. Don't slap for mosquitoes. Those buzzes are Jap 30 cal. bullets. Just lie still and catch your courage and then go on again. Wounded? Tie two dungaree tops together and carry 'em back. Hungry? Try some of this rice. It ain't filling but it sure builds character.

That was Tulagi.

There is a dozen other islands where our boys are fighting right now, getting gray hair at 21, stopping bullets for you and me.

There's going to be no "Let's Work Harder" sermon at the end of this story. We think maybe you've got one in your mind already.

Senator Joseph A. LaFramboise of Gladstone offered the following concurrent resolution in the Michigan Senate on January 25:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10:

A concurrent resolution petitioning the Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to order one of the new battle ships, air craft carriers, or other sea craft to be known as "The Mackinac Island".

Whereas, World history is in the making and a challenge has been given to the American way of life. Battle lines have been drawn between the Axis nations and the Allied powers of the world. The citizens of the United States have determined that the romantic history of this nation and the precept laid down by the founding fathers shall be preserved for posterity; and

Whereas, Important in the realm of Allied war power is the effective work of the United States Navy. Our battle ships, destroyers, air craft carriers and auxiliary ships are sailing the seas of the world in a noble effort to exterminate the

threat of enemy ships to world shipping and freedom of commerce; and

Whereas, The government is building ships and more ships to cope with these problems. Ships are being named after important American personages, cities and states, and these names are being indelibly inscribed in the history which Michigan is helping America write; and

Whereas, It is fitting, therefore, that our state which has given so unstintingly of its manpower and munitions of war be recognized by the Secretary of the Navy in a manner that will be of lasting memory to the people of the world; now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, be petitioned to order one of the new battle ships, air craft carriers, or other sea craft to be known as "The Mackinac Island"; and, be it further

Resolved, That such naming would be in keeping with the romantic history which Michigan helped to create in the early naval battles fought on the Great Lakes with attention being concentrated on the historical fact that the present friendly relationships that exist between the United States and the Commonwealth of Great Britain came into being as a result of the Treaty of Ghent, executed between the nations in 1815, the terms of which gave to the United States Mackinac Island because of its naval and military importance to the territories which now compose the Great Lakes states region; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the Senate to the Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN'S GOLD STAR RECORD: WORLD WAR I

FOR introduction to this series, see the Winter number of the Magazine, 1943, with which the series began, carrying the record from Barney Abair of Fair Haven, St. Clair County, to Anthony Carl Anderson, Private Company K, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. The sketches in this issue complete the letter "A." The series will be continued until all of the records are printed. These records were provided by the War Department at Washington and have been carefully checked by Capt. R. S. Dean of the Adjutant General's office at Lansing. Capt. Dean and the Michigan Historical Commission would appreciate having their attention called to any omissions or errors.

AUGUST W. ANDERSON, Private, Co. C, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Peter and Clara (Johnson) Anderson, Cheboygan. Born September 6, 1893, at Cheboygan. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer, July 24, 1918. Assigned to Company C, 160th Depot Brigade. Died August 6, 1918, at Pontiac Hospital, Pontiac. Buried at Pinehill Cemetery, Cheboygan. Residence at enlistment: Cheboygan, Cheboygan County.

AXEL E. ANDERSON, Private, Headquarters Company, 42nd Field Artillery, 14th Division. Born February 2, 1887, at Carlstadt, Sweden. Parents live in Sweden. Laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer, July 26, 1918. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 42nd Field Artillery. Died of disease October 6, 1918, at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Buried at Manistee. Residence at enlistment: Manistee, Manistee County.

CARL CHRISTIAN ANDERSON (574911), Private, 13th Company, 4th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Nels L. Anderson, Newberry, and Hansine Anderson, Sanitarium, Traverse City. Born May 3, 1888, at Manistee. Clerk for Lloyd & Smith, Manistee. Married May 7, 1910, at Manistee, to Ruth Hansen who was born December 11, 1894, at Manistee. Survived by a daughter, Geraldine Anderson, born December 7, 1910. Inducted into Camp Custer April 13, 1918, and was assigned to the 13th Company, 4th Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Died of disease May 18, 1918, at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Buried at Manistee. Residence at enlistment: Manistee, Manistee County.

CARL ERIC ANDERSON (2023839), Private, 1st Class, Company D, 14th Machine Gun Battalion, 5th Division. Son of John E. Anderson,

Michigamme, and Hilma Anderson (deceased). Born December 12, 1889, at Spurr. Brakeman, D.S.S. & A. Railway. Inducted into Camp Custer November 21, 1917. Assigned to Company C, 337th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to Company D, 14th Machine Gun Battalion. Killed in action October 19, 1918, in the fighting which resulted in the capture of Bois des Rappes during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Michigamme, Marquette County.

CARL F. ANDERSON (737869), Private, Company L, 11th Infantry, 5th Division. Son of John P. Anderson, Skandia, and Augusta M. Anderson (deceased). Born March 17, 1900, at Ishpeming. Farmer. Entered U. S. Service at Jefferson Barracks, May, 1917. Assigned to Company L, 11th Infantry. Transferred to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and later to Camp Forest, Georgia. Overseas to France. Died October 18, 1918, from wounds received in action. Residence at enlistment: Marquette, Marquette County.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN ANDERSON (2017121), Private, First Class, Supply Company, 310th Field Signal Battalion, 85th Division. Son of August and Carrie Anderson, Ralph. Born February 17, 1896, at Hardwood. Telegraph Operator and Section Foreman. Inducted into Camp Custer September 19, 1917. Assigned to Company E, 337th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas August 10, 1918. Assigned to 4th Army Corps. Served in the St. Mihiel Offensive, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and in the Army of Occupation. Died of pneumonia January 7, 1919, at Mayen, Germany. Re-interred in Lakeview Cemetery, Escanaba, October 10, 1919. Residence at enlistment: Ralph, Dickinson County.

CHARLES INNIS ANDERSON, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy, Reserve Force. Son of Johnson C. and (Anna Innis) Anderson, Detroit. Born July 15, 1898, at Detroit. Advertising Correspondent for Dodge Bros. Motor Car Company, Detroit. Entered the Great Lakes Naval Training Station July 15, 1918. Assigned to the Main Station Quartermasters' School. Died of disease February 6, 1919, at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Buried at Detroit. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDERSON (280007), Sergeant, Company F, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Claus P. Anderson (deceased) and Catherine Anderson-Imler, Elkhart, Ind. Born in Elkhart, December 28, 1887. Automobile mechanic. Married September 2, 1914, at Elkhart, to Minnie Louise Sibley (deceased) who was born at Alma, Mich. Entered Camp Ferris, Grayling, as a private in the 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard June 5, 1917. Assigned to Company F, 126th Infantry in the organization of the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division, with which unit he

served until October 9, 1918, when he was killed in action in the Argonne on the day the famous "Les Terribles" reached the Kriemhilde-Stellung of the Hindenburg Line. Residence at enlistment: Jackson, Jackson County.

EDWARD ANDERSON (280730), Private, Company I, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Hans A., Sr., and Caroline Anderson, Rodney. Born July 8, 1899, in Colfax Township, Mecosta County. Entered U. S. service July 19, 1917. Transferred from Camp Ferris, Grayling, to Camp McArthur, Texas, where he was assigned to Company I, 126th Infantry. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division, with which unit he served in the Alsace Sector. Killed in action August 3, 1918, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive when the 32nd Division was making its brilliant attack upon Fismes. Residence at enlistment: Big Rapids, Mecosta County.

EINAR OSCAR ANDERSON (280927), Private 1st Class, Company K, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Gustaf and Emma (Lovejohm) Anderson, Nunica. Born January 19, 1896, at Grand Rapids. Student. Married May 26, 1917, at Grand Rapids, to Esther Mary Mohnke who was born February 23, 1899, at Grand Rapids. Enlisted in Company K, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard, May 31, 1916. Served on the Mexican Border in 1916-1917. Was assigned to Company K, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas February, 1918. Served with the 32nd Division in the Alsace Sector and in its spectacular campaign in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Died August 29, 1918, of wounds received the previous day near Juvigny, in the Oise-Aisne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

GOEFREY GEORGE ANDERSON (4717453), Private, Company A, 78th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Isaac and Amelia (Baynildsen) Anderson, Stephenson. Born December 12, 1896, at Cedar River. Laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer August 28, 1918. Assigned to 14th Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company A, 78th Infantry. Died of disease October 12, 1918, at Camp Custer. Buried at Stephenson. Residence at enlistment: Stephenson, Menominee County.

HENRY L. ANDERSON (2045004), Private, Company C, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Perry and Alice (Underwood) Anderson, Stanwood. Born July 31, 1893, at Morley. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer April 29, 1918. Assigned to Company K, 337th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas with his division and was assigned to Company C, 28th Infantry as a replacement. Killed in action October 1, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive as the immortal 1st Division made its advance east of the Aire Valley capturing Fleville and Exermont despite

the resistance of the flower of the German forces. Residence at enlistment: Stanwood, Mecosta County.

HENRY LARS ANDERSON, Camp Eustis, Va. Unassigned. Son of John and Christine Anderson, Sidney. Born February 26, 1897, at Gowen. Foreman at Ranney Refrigerator Factory. Married September 6, 1918, at Gowen, to Agnes Johnson, who was born February 15, 1895, at Gowen. Inducted into U. S. service October 23, 1918. Assigned to Camp Eustis, Va. Before his assignment in the camp he suffered an attack of broncho pneumonia, from which he died in the Base Hospital, Camp Eustis, November 8, 1918. Buried at Gowen. Residence at enlistment: Greenville, Montcalm County.

JALMER ANDERSON, Private, 6th Company, 2nd Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Dakri (deceased) and Tilly Anderson, Gay. Born April 15, 1891, in Finland. Laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer July 24, 1918, and was assigned to the 160th Depot Brigade. Died of disease October 6, 1918, at Camp Custer. Buried at Calumet. Residence at enlistment: Gay, Houghton County.

JOHN ANDERSON (2052036) Private, Company B, 38th Infantry, 3rd Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned for service to Company B, 38th Infantry. Served with the 3rd Regulars in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Oct. 26, 1918, in the advance after the capture of Bois de Cunel and Hill No. 299. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

JOHN ALBERT ANDERSON, Corporal, 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of James A. and Bertha Norton Anderson, Ludington. Born April 1, 1896, in Victory Township, Mason County. Machinist, Anchor Salt Company, Ludington. Married March 24, 1918, at Ludington to Janet E. Kieth, who was born March 11, 1900, in Victory Township. Survived by a son, Russell Joseph, born March 13, 1919. Inducted into Camp Custer July 24, 1918. Assigned to 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Died of pneumonia November 24, 1918, at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Buried in South Victory Cemetery, Mason County. Residence at enlistment: Ludington, Mason County.

JOHN E. ANDERSON (2022817), Private, Company C, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to Company C, 47th Infantry. Overseas to France where he served with his unit until his death from disease July 31, 1918, in a U. S. Military Hospital. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

KURTIS A. ANDERSON, Seaman. U. S. Navy, Reserve Force. Son of John A. and Johanna Anderson, Marquette. Born October 14, 1896, at Marquette. Drill runner. Married May, 1918, at Ishpeming to Wilma Taylor. Survived by a daughter, Dorothy Francis, born January 29,

1919. Enlisted in the U. S. Navy July 17, 1918. Assigned to Company F, 3rd Regiment stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill. Died of pneumonia September 22, 1918, at Camp Dewey, Ill. Buried at Marquette. Residence at enlistment: Marquette, Marquette County.

LAWRENCE IRVING ANDERSON, Private, Company E, 20th Engineers. Son of Ernest P. (deceased) and Hilma J. Anderson, Detroit. Born August 9, 1895, at Moline, Ill. Mechanic, Ford Motor Car Company, Detroit. Entered Camp Custer September 6, 1917. Assigned to Company F, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Transferred to the American University, Washington, D. C. Assigned to Company E, 20th Engineers. Overseas. Died of pneumonia December 20, 1917, at St. Nazaire, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

LEO ANDERSON (2048837), Private, Headquarters Company, 4th Depot Division. Entered U. S. military service and was assigned to duty in the Headquarters Company, Classification Clerk, 4th Depot Division. Served with his unit throughout the war. Died of disease Feb. 5, 1919. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

LEONARD ANDERSON, Private, Company L, 168th Infantry, 42nd Division. Son of Carrie Anderson, Menominee. Born July 24, 1891, at Milwaukee, Wis. Machinist. Inducted into Camp Custer November 19, 1917. Assigned to Company L, 168th Infantry. Served with the famous Rainbow Division in the Champagne Marne Offensive. Killed in action June 28, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Menominee, Menominee County.

SANDRA WILLIS ANDERSON (4038633), Private, Company D, 77th Infantry, 14th Division. Son of Andrew and Ida (Antorlen) Anderson, Atlantic Mine. Born October 4, 1895, Atlantic Mine. Lumberman. Inducted into Camp Custer, July 24, 1918. Assigned to Company D, 77th Infantry. Discharged January 28, 1919, when the army was demobilized. Died September 22, 1920, at Atlantic Mine, from tuberculosis resulting from influenza while serving in Camp Custer. Buried at Atlantic Mine. Residence at enlistment: Atlantic Mine, Houghton County.

ALFORD ANDREWS, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy. Son of William and A. Andrews, Baltic Mine. Born April 20, 1900, at Ishpeming. Employee of the Baltic Mining Company. Entered the U. S. Navy from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 14, 1918. Drowned at Seattle, Washington, September 11, 1918. Buried in Forest Hill Cemetery, Houghton. Residence at enlistment: Baltic Mine, Houghton County.

CHARLES ALOYSUS ANDREWS (3647865), Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy Reserve Force. Son of Thor J. and Mary Agnes Andrews, Jackson. Born June 22, 1892, at Jackson. Cashier and bookkeeper. Entered the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Illinois, July 23, 1918. Assigned to 4th Company, 7th Regiment, U. S. Naval Reserve Forces. Died in the Base Hospital, Great Lakes Naval Training Sta-

tion, Illinois, September 29, 1918, of influenza. Buried at Jackson. Residence at enlistment: Jackson, Jackson County.

EARL W. ANDREWS (2019765), Corporal, Company C, 47th Infantry, 4th Division. Son of James M. and Rowena Andrews, Owendale. Born November 8, 1891, at Rochester. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer September 20, 1917. Assigned to Company E, 338th Infantry, 85th Division. Transferred to Camp Green, N. C., April 1, 1918, where he was assigned to Company C, 47th Infantry. Overseas June 1, 1918. The 4th Division took an active part in the Aisne-Marne Offensive as part of the French Army, cooperating with the famous Rainbow and Red Arrow Divisions in the expulsion of the enemy from the territory between the Ourcq and Vesle rivers. During this operation Corporal Andrews was killed in action August 10, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Owendale, Huron County.

ELI HENRY ANDREWS (2985930), Private, Company H, 340th Infantry. Son of George W. and Mary Adella Andrews, Elm Hall. Born March 28, 1896, at Elm Hall. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer June 28, 1918. Assigned to Company H, 340th Infantry. Trained at Camp Custer and was sent overseas with the 85th Division. Died October 10, 1918, in Camp Hospital, No. 35, Winchester, England. Buried at Sumner, Mich. Residence at enlistment: Elm Hall, Gratiot County.

WILLIAM E. ANDREWS (48816), Sergeant, Headquarters Company, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Son of William M. and Hattie Andrews, Muskegon. Born June 25, 1889, at Muskegon. Clerk, Hardware Company. Enlisted in the Regular Army Jan. 22, 1915, at Fort Wm. McKinley, P. I. Served with the immortal 1st Division until receiving wounds in action which resulted in his death July 1, 1918, at Evacuation Hospital No. 7, American Expeditionary Forces. Residence at enlistment: Muskegon, Muskegon County.

BRANISLAW ANDRIZYIWSKI, Private, Company D, 23rd Infantry, 2nd Division. Entered U. S. military service in Company D, 23rd Infantry, Regular Army. Trained and was sent overseas with his Company. Served with the 2nd Division in the Château-Thierry Sector during the brilliant counterattack of the 2nd Regulars in the defense of Paris. Killed in action June 6, 1918. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

VICTOR ANDRYKOWSKI (30812), Private, Company G, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Entered military service in Company G, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin at Camp McArthur, Texas. Trained at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served with his unit in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 4, 1918, in the brilliant capture of Fismes during

the drive from the Ourcq to the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Saginaw County.

JEROME ANGELL (57188), Private, Company D, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Mylon and Mary Ann (Welcher) Angell (both deceased). Born April 17, 1892, at Assyria. Employee of King Paper Mill Company, Kalamazoo. Enlisted in the regular army in April, 1917, after being rejected four times. Sent to Columbus Barracks. Assigned to Company D, 28th Infantry. Overseas in the fall of 1917. Served with the 1st Division which was barricaded with the British forces in Picardy, where the first blow by American arms was struck. On April 25 this Division took over the active Cantigny Sector near Montdidier. Three days later the capture of Cantigny by the First Division gave the first demonstration of what American troops would do on the fields of battle in western Europe. Cantigny was wrested from the Germans and held against all counter-attacks made against it for the next two days. In this spectacular engagement Private Angell lost his life on May 28, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

MIKE ANGLIGLIERE (2029444), Private, Company C, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Division. Son of Joe and Joseph Angligliere, Italy. Born April 8, 1890, at Trepani, Italy. Inducted into Camp Custer December 27, 1917. Assigned to 160th Depot Brigade. Transferred to Company C, 2nd Engineers, Humphrey, Va. Overseas. Killed in action October 12, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

JOHN P. ANGOVE (2983406), Private, Company B, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Inducted into Camp Custer and was assigned to Company B, 339th Infantry, in the organization of the 85th Division. Trained at Camp Custer and was transported overseas for active service. Upon arrival in England the 339th Infantry was detached from the remainder of the Division and assigned to duty with the "Polar Bears" in North Russia as part of the Allied Expeditionary Force in that region. While serving in this expedition Private Angove was killed in action Nov. 13, 1918, near Archangel. Accredited by the War Department to Michigan.

GUST ANIKEWICH (56624), Private, Company A, 28th Infantry, 1st Division. Born in 1890 at Minsk, Russia. Parents deceased. Single. Enlisted in the Regular Army May 15, 1917, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Assigned to Company A, 28th Infantry, 1st Division, which had been on duty for nine months on the Mexican Boundary. Overseas with the 1st Regulars. Served in the Lunneville and Ansauville Training Sectors and in the Cantigny Salient where he was killed in action June 15, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Hamtramck, Wayne County.

DWIGHT H. ANNABLE, Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Navy, Reserve Force. Son of Irving H. and Louise S. Annable, Three Oaks. Born June

11, 1896, at Chicago, Illinois. Farmer. Entered the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, June 5, 1918. Transferred to the U. S. Naval Training Camp at Detroit. Died of pneumonia, October 2, 1918. Buried at Three Oaks. Residence at enlistment: Three Oaks, Berrien County.

CLAUDE THOMAS ANNIS, Private, Company B, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Thomas A. and Ida (Eicher) Annis, Adrian. Born December 11, 1889, at Fort Wayne, Ind. Moulder. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard Military service in the Michigan National Guard Aug. 1, 1917. Transferred to Company B, 126th Infantry, in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Served in the Haute-Alsace Sector with the 32nd Division. Died of wounds August 8, 1918, while serving as a scout in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Adrian, Lenawee County.

GABRIEL JOSEPH ANTAILLIA, Private, Company B, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Joseph N. Antaillia, Detroit, and Mary Antaillia (deceased). Born December 4, 1895, at Detroit. Carpenter. Entered Camp Custer September 21, 1917. Transferred to Company B, 125th Infantry, then in training at Camp McArthur, Texas. Discharged from service December 23, 1917, because of tubercular pulmonary disease. Died in Detroit, April 16, 1918, of hemorrhage of the lungs. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

LOUIS FRANK ANTCZAK (261857), Sergeant, Company C, 125th Infantry. Son of John Antczak, Detroit, and Stella Antczak (deceased). Born August 20, 1892, at Detroit. Automobile mechanic, Federal Motor Company, Detroit. Served in the 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard on the Mexican Border, as Supply Sergeant July 2-December 31, 1916. Transferred to Company C, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard. Overseas with the 32nd Division. Killed in action August 29, 1918, when the Red Arrow Division made the brilliant capture of Juvigny, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

MERRILL F. ANTEAU, Private, 1st Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Joseph R. and Victoria E. (Stark) Anteau, Monroe. Born May 21, 1891, at Monroe. Cost clerk. Inducted into Camp Custer April 1, 1918. Assigned to 1st Company, 160th Depot Brigade. Died April 21, 1918, from pneumonia, at Base Hospital, Camp Custer. Buried at Monroe. Residence at enlistment: Monroe, Monroe County.

CHARLES OTTO APGER (252070), Private, Company B, 1st Field Battalion, Signal Corps. Son of Forest R. and Matilda K. Apgar, Detroit. Born on a farm in Ash Township, Monroe County. Meter tester. Enlisted in the Michigan National Guard April 21, 1917, at Ypsilanti. Mustered into U. S. service August 5, 1917. Assigned to 107th Field

Signal Battalion. Trained with the 32nd Division at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas February 6, 1918. Transferred to 2nd Division. Engaged in the St. Mihiel drive. Gassed in this offensive. Died of disease September 27, 1918, at U. S. Hospital, Toul, France. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

EDWARD GEORGE APPLEBEE (495281), 51st Company, 5th Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps. Son of George Applebee (deceased) and Leora L. Applebee, Flint. Born March 23, 1890, at Ashtabula, Ohio. Machinist. Married April 7, 1912, at Tuscola, to Ella G. Kloch (deceased), who was born May 27, 1894, at Arbela, Mich. Survived by a son, Merwin E. Applebee, born June 6, 1913. Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps July 31, 1917. Trained at Paris Island, S. C. Overseas February, 1918. Killed in action June 11, 1918. Buried at Arbela. Residence at enlistment: Flint, Genesee County.

RAYMOND ARNCE, Private, 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Son of Henry Clay Arnce, Gladwin, and Josephine Arnce-Martin, Saginaw. Born April 8, 1887, at Saginaw. Machinist. Married September 17, 1917, at Marshall, to Alice Griswold, who was born April 8, 1887, at Saginaw. Inducted into Camp Custer, September 5, 1918. Assigned to 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 160th Depot Brigade. Died at Camp Custer October 15, 1918. Buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Marshall. Residence at enlistment: Battle Creek, Calhoun County.

ANGELO ARAVANIS (279771), Private, 1st Class, Company E, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Entered U. S. military service in Company E, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division which was formed in the reorganization of the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin. Trained with his unit at Camp McArthur and was transported overseas to France. Served in the Alsace Sector and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action Aug. 3, 1918, in the brilliant capture of Fismes during the drive from the Ourcq to the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Michigan.

CLAY BEACH ARKSEY (3734643), Private, Company A, 42nd Machine Gun Battalion, 14th Division. Son of Benjamin F. (deceased) and Sarah Arksey, Dexter. Born February 9, 1892, at Dexter. Dairy farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer August 29, 1918. Assigned to Company A, 42nd Machine Gun Battalion. Died of disease at Camp Custer October 14, 1918. Buried at Dexter. Residence at enlistment: Dexter, Washtenaw County.

CLARENCE L. ARMSTRONG (2019584), Private, Company E, 58th Infantry, 4th Division. Son of John E. and Emma (Lewis) Armstrong, Perry. Born February 8, 1889, at Milford. Factory employee. Married February 3, 1915, at Perry to Theo. I. Davis who was born December 2, 1893, at Conway. Inducted into Camp Custer December 10, 1917.

Transferred to Camp Greene, N. C., and was assigned to Company E, 58th Infantry. Overseas April, 1918. Served with the 4th Division in the Marne Defensive and in the Aisne-Marne Offensive which immediately followed. Killed in action August 6, 1918, in the campaign between the Ourcq and Vesle Rivers, which, in a brilliant counter-attack, threw the enemy back of the Vesle River. Residence at enlistment: Lansing, Ingham County.

JOHN ARMSTRONG (262463), Corporal, Co. F, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of William and Margaret (Ferris) Armstrong, Harrisville. Born August 22, 1894, at Harrisville. Farmer. Entered Fort Brady, Michigan, July, 1917, in Company D, 33rd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. In the reorganization at Camp McArthur, Texas, he was assigned to Co. F, 125th Infantry. Overseas February 10, 1918. Served in the occupation of the Alsace Sector May 18-July 21, 1918. Killed in action August 5, 1918, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Harrisville, Alcona County.

WILLIAM A. ARMSTRONG (2044800), Private, Company B, 16th Infantry, 1st Division. Son of Linis J. and Rosetta Armstrong (both deceased). Born at Flint. Married in 1910 at Caro to Tanly Mills (deceased). Entered U. S. military service April 29, 1918. Trained and was transported overseas to France where he was assigned as a replacement to Company B, 16th Infantry. Served with the 1st Regulars in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive where he was killed in action Oct. 21, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Vassar, Tuscola County.

GLEN McKINLEY ARNOLD (297031), Corporal, Headquarters Company, 119th Field Artillery, 32nd Division. Son of Elmer Nelson Arnold, Perry, and Mary L. Arnold (deceased). Born at Deerfield, August 29, 1899. Student. Entered U. S. service at Camp Ferris September 7, 1917. Assigned to Headquarters Company, 119th Field Artillery. Left U. S. for overseas with the 32nd Division, February 27, 1918. Served throughout the period of service in France with the 32nd Division until October 3, 1918, when he was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Perry, Shiawassee County.

ROBERT ARNOLD (669), Private, 168th Ambulance Company, 42nd Division. Son of John Arnold (deceased) and Emma A. (Leggett) Arnold, Detroit. Born August 9, 1896, at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada. Machinist. Enlisted in Company E, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard, June 24, 1916. Served with the Michigan National Guard during 1916. Overseas October 17, 1917. Served with the 42nd Division in the following operations: Lorraine, Esperance and Champagne Sectors, July 4-14, 1918; Champagne and Marne Defensives, July 15-17, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 24-August 6, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, September 12-29, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Served in the Army of Occupa-

tion November 11, 1918, to April 7, 1919. Returned overseas April 25, 1919. Discharged May 12, 1919. Died June 4, 1919, at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Detroit, from hemorrhages caused by being gassed in the service. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

JOHN ARNOTT (2054121), Private, Company I, 139th Infantry, 35th Division. Son of James and Catherine (McLeod) Arnott (both deceased). Born September 23, 1870, at Meade. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer May 5, 1918. Overseas June 5, 1918. Assigned to Company I, 139th Infantry, which served in the Gerardmer Sector, Vosges, France, and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. Died of broncho-pneumonia January 30, 1919. Residence at enlistment: Port Austin, Huron County.

FRANK ASCH (280013), Private, 1st Class, Company F, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Theodore Asch, Detroit, and Louisa Asch (deceased). Born July 29, 1896, at Northville. Member of Company M, 31st Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Entered U. S. service July 10, 1917. Transferred to Camp McArthur, Texas, where he was assigned to the 32nd Division. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division, with which unit he served until August 5, 1918, when he died from wounds received in action in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County.

GUY HOWARD ASHLEY, Seaman, First Class, U. S. Navy. Son of John H. (address unknown) and Eva Adell Ashley, Detroit. Born July 17, 1898, at Battle Creek. Employee, *Detroit News-Tribune*. Entered U. S. Naval service April 6, 1917. Assigned to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Illinois. Assigned to U. S. Ship Shawmut, a mine sweeper. Fell overboard and was drowned November 9, 1918, near Envergorden, Scotland. Residence at enlistment: Detroit, Wayne County.

WILBUR S. ASHMAN, Seaman, 4th Division, U. S. Naval Reserves. Son of George H. and Mary L. Ashman, New Troy. Born September 24, 1892, at Three Oaks. Electrician. Entered U. S. Navy Training Station at Philadelphia, April, 1917. Assigned as an electrician to the U. S. Ship Massachusetts. Transferred to U. S. Ship Von Steuben. Died September 24, 1917, from a complication of appendicitis and typhoid fever. Buried at New Troy. Residence at enlistment: Benton Harbor, Berrien County.

MYRON J. ASIRE (2031390), Private, 1st Class, Company A, 310th Engineers, 85th Division. Son of Merwin E. and Laura M. Asire, Marquette. Born July 7, 1893, at Marquette. Mechanic. Inducted into Camp Custer September 20, 1917. Assigned to Company A, 310th Engineers. Overseas in the summer of 1918 to England and was sent to Russia as part of the Allied Forces under command of English officers. Went to the front in early September. Killed in action October 14, 1918,

near Selzo, Russia, while attempting to rescue his Company Sergeant, who had been wounded in attempting to repair some barbed-wire defenses. Residence at enlistment: Marquette, Marquette County.

WILLIAM ASLIN (2980690), Private, Company D, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Peter and Agatha (Peck) Aslin, St. Ignace. Born September 16, 1893, at Gould City. Fisherman. Inducted into Camp Custer, June 12, 1918. Assigned to Company F, 340th Infantry. Overseas with 85th Division July-August, 1918. Assigned to 4th Infantry. Killed in action October 12, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive when the 3rd Division was advancing upon Bois de Cunel and Hill No. 299. Residence at enlistment: St. Ignace, Mackinac County.

EMILE J. ASSELIN (212551), Private, Company B, 2nd Military Police. Son of Joseph Asselin, Calumet, and Delia (Bouin) Asselin (deceased). Born October 10, 1895, at Norway. Clerk. Entered U. S. service September 1, 1917. Assigned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Overseas January, 1918. Died September 11, 1918, from wounds received in action near St. Mihiel, France. Residence at enlistment: Calumet, Houghton County.

DELBERT ATCHISON (2038011), Private, Company M, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. Son of Andrew and Margaret Jane Atchison, Harrisville. Born October 24, 1891, at Harrisville. Married October 23, 1917, at Harrisville to Hazel P. Wilson who was born July 27, 1901, at Harrisville. Inducted into Camp Custer April 1, 1918. Transferred May 19, 1918, to Camp Gordon, Ga. Overseas June 13, 1918. Killed in action October 10, 1918, in France. Residence at enlistment: Harrisville, Alcona County.

FENTON LEWIS ATKINSON (734365), Corporal, Company A, 11th Infantry, 5th Division. Son of Thomas Wesley (deceased) and Hattie (Ratcliff) Haskins, Vassar. Born July 31, 1899, at Vassar. Farmer. Entered U. S. service March 17, 1917. Assigned to Company A, 11th Infantry and trained at Fort Thomas, Douglas, Arizona, and at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Overseas. Died October 16, 1918, from wounds received in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, near Verdun, France. Residence at enlistment: Vassar, Tuscola County.

WILMER E. ATKINSON (281388), Corporal, Company M, 126th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of Elmer E. and Mary (Prause) Atkinson, Burdickville. Born March 23, 1884, at Empire. Member Police Force. Married August 17, 1907, at Empire to Mary Fradd by whom he had a son, Wilmer E., Jr., born July 30, 1909. Married a second time August 24, 1917, at Grand Rapids to Helen Ludlam who was born November 22, 1887, at Canton, Ohio. Member Company M, 32nd Infantry, Michigan National Guard. Served on Mexican Border 1916-1917. Entered U. S. service at Grand Rapids July 15, 1917. Transferred to Camp Ferris,

Grayling, August 14, 1917. Assigned to Company M, 126th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur. Overseas February, 1918. Served with the Red Arrow Division in the Haute-Alsace Sector, the Aisne-Marne Offensive, and in the Ouisse-Aisne Offensive. Killed in action October 10, 1918, when the 32nd Division was breaking through the defenses of the Kriemhilde Stellung in the Battle of the Argonne-Forrest. Residence at enlistment: Grand Rapids, Kent County.

CLAUD L. ATWELL (2054015), Private, Company E, 4th Infantry, 3rd Division. Son of Nelson (deceased) and Margaret Atwell, Portland. Born January 13, 1892, at Portland. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer May 28, 1918. Assigned to Company B, 340th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas with the 85th Division. Transferred to the 3rd Division. When the Meuse-Argonne Offensive started the 3rd Division passed into the 5th Army Corps and on September 30 relieved the 79th Division in the front line. For 27 days the Division was in active combat, advancing 7 kilometers against strong defensive resistance. During this engagement Private Atwell was killed in action October 15, 1918. Residence at enlistment: Portland, Ionia County.

CLARENCE A. AUCKERMAN (2051331), Private, 1st Class, 226th Company, Military Police Corps. Son of Horace T. and Katherine Auckerman, Kalamazoo. Born November 28, 1893, at Piqua, Ohio. Auto Mechanic, Thomas Orrel Company, Battle Creek. Inducted into Camp Custer May 24, 1918. Assigned to Company K, 337th Infantry, 85th Division. Overseas, July, 1918. Transferred to 226th Company Military Police Corps, 2nd Infantry Brigade, 1st Division. Served at Vickey and St. Germaine. Injured in a railway accident near Grieves, France, in an effort to save the life of a comrade, from which injuries he died June 27, 1919, at Grieves. Residence at enlistment: Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County.

ARCHIBALD AULD (1061915), Private, 13th Aero Squadron. Son of William and Annie (McCallum) Auld, Chicago, Ill. Born July 15, 1889, at Chicago. Mechanic. Entered the Aviation branch of the service at Kelly Field, Texas, March, 1918. Assigned to Rookie Line 361. Transferred to Line 64, 2nd Detachment. Overseas to Brest. Assigned to 13th Aero Squadron. Engaged in the St. Mihiel and Argonne Offensives. Died of pneumonia at Columbia, La Belle, France, January 1, 1919. Residence at enlistment: Isabella County.

FLOYD R. AUSLANDER (2052911), Private, 1st Class, Company H, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Frank and Ann Auslander, Decker. Born January 31, 1887, in Evergreen Township, Sanilac County. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer May 26, 1918. Assigned to Company H, 339th Infantry. Overseas with the 85th Division. Sent to Russia

with the Allied forces to protect the interests of the Allies in North Russia. Killed in action near Archangel, Russia, April 2, 1919. Residence at enlistment: Decker, Sanilac County.

EDWIN C. AUSTIN, Private, Company F, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. Son of George L. Austin, Turin, and Ella M. Austin (deceased). Born May 18, 1901, at Turin. Butter tub maker. Entered Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, April 19, 1917. Assigned to Company F, 127th Infantry, in the reorganization of the National Guard in Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the 32nd Division, with which unit he served until he was killed in action July 30, 1918, in the Aisne-Marne Offensive. Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary acts of heroism in rescuing the wounded in advance of the front lines. While engaged in this work of humanity he was killed by machine gun fire. Residence at enlistment: Turin, Marquette County.

HAROLD D. AUSTIN (585283), Private, Medical Corps. Son of Lewis L. Austin, Three Rivers, and Nettie Evelyn (Walbridge) Austin (deceased). Born June 19, 1902, at Owosso. Student. Entered U. S. service January 17, 1918, at Fort Thomas, Ky. Transferred to Fort Grebel and to Fort Adams, R. I. Later assigned to Fort Rodman, Mass. Discharged from Fort Rodman March 21, 1919. Reenlisted March 22, 1919. Died November 9, 1919, at Fort Banks, Massachusetts of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. Buried at Riverside Cemetery, Three Rivers. Residence at enlistment: Three Rivers, St. Joseph County.

ARTHUR AUTEN, Private, 120th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division. Son of Ora L. and Electa Auten, Gaines. Born August 13, 1895, at Owosso. Farmer. Inducted into Camp Custer, September 21, 1917. Transferred to the 120th Machine Gun Battalion, 32nd Division, then in training at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas with the Red Arrow Division. Died June 12, 1918, of wounds received in action in the Alsace Sector. Residence at enlistment: Gaines, Genesee County.

HARLEY AVERY (2052896), Private, Company H, 339th Infantry, 85th Division. Son of Ambrose and Ella Avery, Lexington. Born December 3, 1894, at Lexington. Laborer. Inducted into Camp Custer, May 26, 1918. Assigned to Company H, 339th Infantry. Overseas, July, 1918. Sent with the "Polar Bears" to North Russia to protect the Allied interests from the Bolshevici. Killed in action October 1, 1918, at Kaskaskava, Russia. Residence at enlistment: Lexington, Sanilac County.

JOHN AVIS, Private, 76th Company, 6th U. S. Marines, 2nd Division. Son of James M. and Mary (Japparson) Avis, Brighton. Born May 30, 1891, in Genoa Township, Livingston County. Married February 6, 1917, at Sayville, Long Island, N. Y. to Jennie E. Lewis who was born December 24, 1896, in Ulster County, N. Y. Survived by a daughter, Clara J. Avis, born February 26, 1918. Enlisted in the U. S. Marines Decem-

ber 4, 1915, at Philadelphia, Penna. Transferred to Port Royal, S. C. and later to West Sayville, N. Y. Overseas via Quantico, Va. August 12, 1918. Assigned to 76th Company, 6th Marines attached to the 2nd Division. Served with the 2nd Division during the offensive operations which led up to the Armistice. Killed in action November 1, 1918, during the closing stages of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Residence at enlistment: Brighton, Livingston County.

NAPOLEON AYOTTE (262771), Private, Company G, 125th Infantry, 32nd Division. Born 1886 at Grand Merre, Canada. Enlisted in Company G, 33rd Infantry, Michigan National Guard June 13, 1917. Assigned to Company G, 125th Infantry in the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp McArthur, Texas. Overseas Feb. 9, 1918. Served with his Company in the Alsace Sector and Aisne-Marne Offensive where he was killed in action July 31, 1918, in the capture of Cierges during the drive upon Fismes on the Vesle River. Emergency address: Native Ayotte, La Tortue, Province Quebec, Canada. Residence at enlistment: L'Anse, Baraga County.

AMONG THE BOOKS

THE TERRITORIAL PAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. Compiled and edited by Dr. Clarence Edwin Carter. Vol. X, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1942, pp. 948. For sale by the Supt. of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price \$2.00.

This volume, covering the years 1805 to 1820, is the first of a group of three volumes of official letters and papers, found in the archives in Washington, concerning Michigan Territory. Most of them have never been printed.

These documents are a revelation of democracy in action. They show that the pioneers who settled the Territory were zealous to maintain what one of them eloquently called "that infinite extension of liberty" which the Territory provided. These pioneers naturally put into practice the principles of free enterprise but in the midst of the wilderness they followed the recognized legal procedures with admirable determination and vision.

That the people in Michigan Territory had a strong voice in their government is shown by the signed petitions in this volume. The farmers of the frontier petitioned Congress respecting their needs, and the response was legislation. Thus these old petitions from the "wilderness country" illuminate the course of national legislation. They also serve as censuses of the inhabitants.

Surprisingly modern and democratic efforts to improve social conditions by agricultural education and by wise relief of a people made poor by war are illustrated in the original letters of Governor Cass of Michigan Territory and other statesmen of the period. The plan of Father Richard, of Detroit, later Territorial Delegate to Congress, for the education of Indian children for a time drew Federal subsidy.

Other documents in the volume relate to the quarrel between Michigan and Ohio over the boundary; the systematization of the survey of public lands (the first copy in existence of a contract to survey United States lands is printed here); the trials and deficits of the Post Office Department in running a mail service through the wilderness; the long labor of assisting illiterate owners in establishing the bases of their claims to land; and the question of ownership of natural resources, such as copper and timber. Implicit on every page are the sense of a government not of men but of law, and the recognition of human rights.

Previous volumes of this series have been reviewed in various issues of the Magazine. The most recent of these (Volume IX) was on Orleans

Territory, or present-day Louisiana. Volumes VII and VIII concerned Indiana Territory. Volumes V and VI were on Mississippi Territory. Volume IV embodies the official records of the Territory Southwest of the Ohio, which later became the State of Tennessee. Volumes II and III contained the papers of the Northwest Territory. Volume I of the series was issued in preliminary form as a pamphlet; it is understood that when the series is concluded, Volume I will be enlarged to include papers of a general character pertaining to all the territories of the United States.

It is announced that Volumes XI and XII, completing the group on Michigan Territory, will be issued during the coming months. A considerable portion of Volumes XIII, XIV, and XV on Louisiana-Missouri Territory and on Illinois Territory are understood to be already in type.

AMERICA IN THE NEW PACIFIC. By George E. Taylor. Macmillan, N. Y., 1942, pp. 160. Price \$1.75.—A keen analysis of the nature and method of American expansion in the Far East, and of the drives, objectives, and methods of British and Japanese imperialism.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE. By Edward Hallett Carr. Macmillan, N. Y., 1942, pp. 282. Price \$2.50.—Of this book H. V. Kaltenborn says, "A *must* book for everyone who hopes to make a contribution to that immense problem of reconstruction."

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Dwight L. Dumond. Henry Holt, N. Y., 1942, pp. 882. Price \$4.—This volume adds another serviceable textbook to the list of general surveys of United States history. The text is well balanced among eight sections, supplied with some fifty useful maps, section bibliographies and relevant addenda. The author is well known to Michigan people as a professor of American history in the University of Michigan and writer on subjects relating to our Southern history.

A SHORT HISTORY OF CANADA FOR AMERICANS. By Alfred LeRoy Burt. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, 1942, pp. 279. Illustrated. Price \$3; textbook edition \$2.50.—This volume is a well rounded study of Canadian development for the use of schools and general readers. Its special characteristic is that highly desirable combination of scholarship and an interesting style. It is a timely book for busy Americans who in general know all too little of Canadian history and culture. The author's method is straight-forward, letting facts speak for themselves, but they will disturb many preconceptions held by people in the "States." Many will be surprised at the vast importance of the United States in shaping Canada's history, politics, and government.

FEDERAL COOPERATION WITH THE STATES. By Joseph E. Kallenbach. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1942, pp. 428. Price \$4.00.—This is Vol. XIV of the History and Political Science publications of the University. Emphasis is placed primarily upon the evolution of fundamental principles governing federal-state cooperation, rather than upon evaluation of particular regulative policies.

THE JESUITS IN HISTORY: THE SOCIETY OF JESUS THROUGH FOUR CENTURIES. By Martin P. Harney, S. J., M. A., Professor of the history of the Reformation, Boston College. American Press, N. Y., 1941, pp. 513. Price \$4.—A sound and useful study of a much misunderstood subject in one volume indispensable to all students of modern history. Here is the background of the stirring role played by the Jesuits in the early history of the Great Lakes region in North America.

THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. By Edmund Cōdy Burnett. Macmillan, N. Y., 1941, pp. 757. Price \$6.00.—This volume might be called a "definitive" volume on the "Old Congress," representing a lifetime of scholarly research and study of the individual lives of members of that body. It goes back of the papers of the Congress to the motivation of its constituent elements and gives a penetrating view into its real achievements as a power in the American Revolution and a dynamic force toward national unity among the liberated colonies. The author's work *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress* (8 vols.) contains full documentation of much of the evidence for this new book.

THE PAPERS OF COL. HENRY BOUQUET. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1940-42. Five volumes, mimeographed and paper bound. Prepared by WPA; edited by Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens and assistants; published in the Northwestern Pennsylvania Historical Series.—"During the years of 1758 and 1759, Colonel Henry Bouquet established himself as a military organizer and a wilderness campaigner. From 1760 to 1765, he carefully allotted his time to the application of this newly acquired reputation" (preface). These papers deal with this period of the British officer's activities.

THE COURSES OF THE OHIO RIVER. Edited by Beverly W. Bond, Jr. Cincinnati, Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, 1942, pp. 85. Maps and diagrams.—Survey made by Lt. Thomas Hutchins in 1766. Contains also, *Map of the Ohio River, 1766*, by Captain Harry Gordon; and *Map of a Tour from Fort Cumberland North Westward etc. 1762*, by Thomas Hutchins. See article by William L. Jenks, "The 'Hutchins' Map of Michigan," in *Michigan History Magazine* for July, 1926.

WESTERN ONTARIO AND THE AMERICAN FRONTIER. By Fred Landon. Ryerson Press, Toronto; Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1941, pp. 305. Price \$3.50.—A volume written from original material, without prejudice, on many features of Western Ontario, political, religious, social, racial, cultural and economic. The style is clear, making the text easy reading. There is a map, bibliography, and a useful index. This is a number in the series for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History.

